

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

| | |
|--|-----|
| CHINA DAILY Interviews UN Official on Aid to PRC [6 Apr] | A 1 |
| International Products Fair Opens in Hangzhou | A 1 |

UNITED STATES

| | |
|--|-----|
| CPPCC Criticizes U.S. Over Taiwan Arms Sales | B 1 |
| RENMIN RIBAO on Reagan's Disarmament Statement [7 Apr] | B 1 |
| Reagan Unveils Plans for Nuclear War Defense | B 3 |
| RENMIN RIBAO Cites Admiral Long's Statement [7 Apr] | B 3 |
| Huang Hua Meets With Senator Church in Beijing | B 4 |
| Yao Yilin Sees Stanford Research Institute Group | B 4 |

SOVIET UNION

| | |
|---|-----|
| PRC Gymnasts Place in Moscow NEWS Tournament | C 1 |
| PRC Gymnasts Score Well at Riga Tournament | C 1 |
| RENMIN RIBAO: Soviets Bomb Afghan Hospitals [4 Apr] | C 1 |

NORTHEAST ASIA

| | |
|---|-----|
| Messages Sent to Reelected DPRK Leaders | D 1 |
| Ye Message to Kim Il-song | D 1 |
| Zhao Message to Yi Chong-ok | D 1 |
| DPRK-PRC Side Protests U.S. 'Violations' in Korea | D 1 |

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

| | |
|--|-----|
| Argentine Consul Ordered To Leave Hong Kong | E 1 |
| [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 8 Apr] | |
| RENMIN RIBAO Greet Relations With Vanuatu [31 Mar] | E 1 |
| Vice Premier Yang Meets Philippine Judges | E 2 |
| PRC, Philippines Sign Cultural Program Agreement | E 2 |
| PRC, Philippines Sign Film Production Agreement | E 2 |

WESTERN EUROPE

| | |
|--|-----|
| Heath Discusses Sino-U.S. Relations in Beijing | G 1 |
| [CHINA DAILY 8 Apr] | |
| Sweden's Ljung Visits Shanghai Naval Unit | G 1 |
| PRC Traditional Painting Exhibit Opens in Norway | G 1 |

EASTERN EUROPE

| | |
|--|-----|
| PRC Science Academy Delegation Leaves for SFRY | H 1 |
| GDR Embassy Marks Anniversary of Goethe's Death | H 1 |
| Film Reception Commemorates Hungary's Liberation | H 1 |

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

| | |
|---|-----|
| PRC, Jordanian Ministers Exchange Messages | I 1 |
| PRC Trade Delegation Concludes Egyptian Visit | I 1 |
| South Africa's Conscription Bill Derided | I 1 |
| [RENMIN RIBAO 27 Mar] | |
| PRC Women's Delegation Visits African Countries | I 2 |
| Visit to Cameroon | I 2 |
| Visit to Mali | I 2 |
| Gong Dafei Meets Zimbabwe Embassy Official | I 2 |

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

| | |
|--|-----|
| USSR To Supply Enriched Uranium to Argentina | J 1 |
| Canada Banishes Soviet Trade Representative | J 1 |
| Sports Exchange Agreement Signed With Canada | J 1 |
| Peruvian Delegation Feted in Shanghai | J 2 |
| Beijing Arts Exhibition Opens in Panama City | J 2 |
| President Sees Exhibit | J 2 |

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

| | |
|--|------|
| HONGQI Views Restructuring Administrative Organs | K 1 |
| [No 6, 16 Mar] | |
| XINHUA Commentator on Rural Work Conference | K 6 |
| HONGQI Sees Need for Staunch, Competent Marxists | K 8 |
| [CHINA DAILY 7 Apr] | |
| Lenin Cited on Raising Quality of Cadres | K 9 |
| [QUANGMING RIBAO 28 Mar] | |
| First Quarter Industrial Output Increase Noted | K 11 |
| RENMIN RIBAO Editorial on Decorum, Courtesy [31 Mar] | K 12 |
| Wan Li Addresses Rally on 'Socialist Ethics' | K 13 |
| CYL Issues Circular on 'May 4th' Activities | K 14 |
| Veterans Urge Revolutionary Traditions Education | K 15 |
| Military Science Book's Writers, Editors Honored | K 16 |

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

| | |
|--|-----|
| Anhui Holds Returned Overseas Chinese Congress | O 1 |
| Fujian Holds Provincial Industry Conference | O 1 |
| Newly Expanded Fuzhou Airport Begins Operation | O 2 |
| Xu Jiatao Addresses Jiangsu United Front Meeting | O 2 |
| Jiangxi People's Congress Adopts Resolutions | O 3 |
| Resolution on Work Report | O 3 |
| Resolution on Judicial Work | O 4 |
| Shanghai Notes Supply, Marketing Problems | O 5 |

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

| | |
|---|-----|
| Ren Zhongyi Views Corruption by Capitalist Ideas | P 1 |
| NANFANG RIBAO Comments on Combating Smuggling [7 Apr] | P 1 |
| Guangdong Prepares Peasant Associations | P 2 |
| Guangdong Agricultural Readjustment Analyzed | P 2 |
| Guangdong Water Conservation Project Completed | P 3 |
| Guangxi Circular on Function of Production Teams | P 4 |
| Henan Radio Discusses Cultivating Younger Cadres | P 4 |
| Zhengzhou Rally Reports on Economic Situation | P 4 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Chen Pixian Addresses Hubei Congress Session | P 5 |
| Meeting Concludes | P 6 |
| Cadres' Role as Public Servants Examined | P 6 |
| Briefs: Guangxi Veteran Cadre Forum | P 7 |

SOUTHWEST REGION

| | |
|---|-----|
| Guizhou Officials Fight Against Economic Crime | Q 1 |
| Guizhou People's Congress Committee Meets | Q 1 |
| YUNNAN RIBAO on Illegal Outflow of Rural Women [21 Mar] | Q 2 |

NORTH REGION

| | |
|--|-----|
| Hebei People's Congress Session Opens 30 Mar | R 1 |
| Concluding Coverage of Nei Monggol Congress | R 2 |
| Commission Report on Economy | R 2 |
| Finance Director on Budget | R 3 |
| Standing Committee Report | R 4 |
| Court President's Report | R 5 |
| Chief Procurator's Report | R 5 |
| Session Ends 6 Apr | R 6 |
| Nei Monggol Circular on Purchasing Power Control | R 6 |
| Nei Monggol Reports Improved Living Standards | R 7 |
| Shanxi Cadres Study, Tackle Rural Problems | R 7 |
| Tianjin RIBAO Recounts 1951 Corruption Case | R 8 |
| [CHINA DAILY 8 Apr] | |
| Tianjin Holds Forum on Industry, Communications | R 8 |
| Briefs: Shanxi Production Circular | R 9 |

NORTHEAST REGION

| | |
|--|-----|
| Heilongjiang Comments on Better Economic Results | S 1 |
| Jilin Urges Strengthened Sale of Treasury Bonds | S 1 |
| Anshan Steel Company Readjustment Plan Approved | S 2 |
| Briefs: Heilongjiang Coal Deposit; Jilin | S 2 |
| Labor Reform; Liaoning Coal Industry | |

NORTHWEST REGION

| | |
|--|-----|
| Gansu Issues Regulations on Rewards, Penalties | T 1 |
| Xinjiang Recovers From Loss of Winter Wheat | T 1 |

TAIWAN

| | |
|---|-----|
| AFP Notes Taiwan Denial of Report on Flag, Anthem | V 1 |
| IOC President on Taiwan Sport Groups' Membership | V 1 |
| Premier Sun Outlines Key Points of 1983 Budget | V 1 |
| [CHUNGYANG JIH BAO 24 Mar] | |

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

| | |
|---|-----|
| HSIN WAN PAO: Words of ISF's Porter 'Invalid' [8 Apr] | W 1 |
|---|-----|

CHINA DAILY INTERVIEWS UN OFFICIAL ON AID TO PRC

OW060829 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations development funds are supporting about 200 projects in China, reports the CHINA DAILY today. The projects now underway range from installation of computers and training of technicians for tallying China's 1982 census to improvements in livestock breeding and fisheries, according to Mr. Nessim Shallon, resident co-ordinator of the U.N. system's operational activities for development and resident representative of the U.N.D.P. in China.

In an interview with the CHINA DAILY which appears in the paper's third page today, Mr. Shallon said that the number of projects is probably the largest in any country now. "However," he said, "the total amount of the allocation is small compared to the development needs of so large a country as China." The programme has moved remarkably fast, he said, adding "it would really need about 15 years in other countries to reach the number." The programme had not been started until the U.N.D.P. opened an office in Beijing two and a half years ago. "The reason it has been so fast is that China has not wanted help before, and everybody was very eager to help as soon as the decision was taken," he said. Another reason he gave is that China is particularly appreciative of development assistance, after having been "cut off for some time from the latest developments around the world." "What is clear is the will of the people to develop fast across the whole land," he said. He added that the U.N. found the Chinese authorities "relatively easy to work with."

Shallon said an interesting aspect of China's U.N.D.P. programme is its emphasis on upgrading existing institutions rather than building new ones, as technical assistance programmes in other countries have tended to do. "China already has a very large and very active structure. The U.N. input will be directed to assisting the relevant Chinese institutions in the upgrading of certain techniques and skills aimed at strengthening self-reliance and accelerating development," he said.

China's technical cooperation with the U.N. began in 1973, two years after the People's Republic regained its U.N. seat. From then on, she has been active in making contributions to the U.N. by offering facilities for training courses, seminars, conferences and study tours, as well as sharing expertise and accomplishments. Not until September 1978 did the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries declare that China wished to broaden its relations with the U.N.D.P. into "a two-way process," said Shallon. After the U.N.D.P. opened its Beijing office in September 1979, an initial series of projects was carried out. "Last year, we started looking at the total picture," Shallon said. This year work began on a five-year programme under the U.N.D.P.'s 1982-1986 programming cycle.

INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTS FAIR OPENS IN HANGZHOU

OW052152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Hangzhou, April 5 (XINHUA) -- China's 1982 electrical appliances and building materials export fair opened here today. Household electrical appliances and building materials of over 60 kinds in more than 600 varieties, including electric fans, table lamps, fluorescent tubes, bakelite products, ceramic tiles, floor bricks and plastic veneer are on display in the exhibition hall. The mini-fair, sponsored by the China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation, has drawn 250 businessmen from more than 20 countries and regions of the world including Australia, Britain, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nigeria, the Philippines, and Hong Kong and Macao.

The Zhejiang branch of the Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation, the host of the fair, has a separate pavilion displaying the province's stationery, glassware, leather goods and sundry goods of more than 80 kinds, in addition to samples displayed in the general exhibition hall.

CPPCC CRITICIZES U.S. OVER TAIWAN ARMS SALES

HK081357 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1242 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Report: "International Issues Group of the CPPCC Maintains That Sino-U.S. Relations Are Faced With a Severe Test and That It Is the United States Which Should Bear the Responsibility"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Members of the CPPCC International Issues Group held a forum this morning on Sino-U.S. relations. All the participants unanimously maintained: Sino-U.S. relations are faced with a severe test and it is the United States which should bear the responsibility for it. While exerting its efforts to improve Sino-U.S. relations, China is also preparing for a retrogression in relations. The crux lies in whether the United States will expeditiously change its acts of interfering in China's internal affairs.

All the participants reviewed the development of Sino-U.S. relations over the past 10 years or so and affirmed the progress of both countries in politics, economy, culture, science and technology and so forth since the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations in 1979. History has proved that the development of the relations between the two countries is in accord with the interests of the Chinese and American peoples and has played an active role in promoting the stability of the international situation. At present, we must not deny that Sino-U.S. relations are faced with a number of difficulties and obstructions. If we fail to solve this problem expeditiously, the danger of retrogression in Sino-U.S. relations will inevitably occur.

Chen Hansheng and others pointed out in their speeches: Some people in the United States are eager to create "two Chinas." The fact that the U.S. Government has insisted on selling weapons to Taiwan despite repeated protest by the Chinese Government is living proof. Qian Duansheng stressed: The basis for the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan -- the Taiwan Relations Act -- is untenable. The joint communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. relations holds: The U.S. Government acknowledges that there is only one China and Taiwan is part of China; the United States acknowledges that the PRC Government is the sole legal government of China. The United States should fulfill these international obligations, and the "Taiwan Relations Act" runs completely counter to this principle. It is unreasonable for the United States to try to alter the international obligations which it should fulfill by using an internal law.

Members of the group maintained that they could not tolerate the U.S. Government's tricks of interfering in China's internal affairs and creating "two Chinas." They hoped that Sino-U.S. relations would continue to develop. If the U.S. Government disregarded the interests of the Chinese and American peoples and international strategic interests, Sino-U.S. relations would regress and the U.S. Government should bear the responsibility for it.

Today's forum was presided over by Chairman of the CPPCC International Issues Group Chu Tunan. Those who attended the forum included Wu Maoxun, adviser of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs; Li Tiezheng, adviser of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Qian Duansheng and Chen Hansheng, advisers of the Institute of International Affairs; Li Cunqing, vice chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League; Qian Jiaju and Liang Shuming, advisers of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and others.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REAGAN'S DISARMAMENT STATEMENT

HK071108 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Fang Min [2455 2404]: "Reasons for Reagan's Disarmament Statement and His Stand"]

[Text] On 31 March Reagan issued a statement on the disarmament problem announcing U.S. plans to hold talks with the Soviet Union on a big reduction in nuclear weapons. The talks were expected to take place in the summer of this year. But he added that the date for the talks "depends to a certain degree on the whole international situation."

Reagan's disarmament statement was actually a response to Brezhnev's 16 March proposal. In his statement, Reagan insisted that the talks must call for a big reduction in the nuclear weapons of both the United States and the Soviet Union in order to achieve an "equal forces level" between both sides. He also urged the formulation of reliable measures for verification. He believed that a current freeze on nuclear weapons would be unfavorable to the United States and would "legitimize the great margin of superiority held by the Soviets." In addition, "this would not be an incentive to the Soviets to reduce their arsenals." Especially in Europe, at a time when 300 Soviet SS-20 guided missiles are being directed at the whole of Western Europe, Western Europe does not have a comparable intermediate-range missile. Therefore, a freeze would put Soviet superiority in intermediate-range missiles on a permanent basis, with the security of Western countries "at stake." In his statement, Reagan stressed substantially reducing nuclear weapons to the same level. This would reduce Soviet superiority. He also reaffirmed the "zero option" proposal to solve the problem of intermediate-range missiles in Europe -- an option unanimously approved by Western countries.

In his statement, Reagan called people's attention to "the definite edge" that the Soviet Union holds in nuclear missiles. He stressed "making careful preparations" in approaching the arms control problem. Things must not be rushed. This shows that while prepared to hold talks, the Reagan administration will not give up efforts to upgrade U.S. nuclear forces. It shows that the United States does not agree to the Soviet claim of the existence of a so-called nuclear "balance" between both sides, nor will it respond to the Soviet demand by "sitting right down to hold SALT talk at the conference table."

Reagan's statement and Brezhnev's recent proposal mean a fresh round in U.S.-Soviet contention over the question of disarmament. In the Geneva meeting between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister held 2 months ago, the United States denounced the Soviet Union on the Polish and other questions. This led the strategic nuclear arms talks to a deadlock. Now Reagan has actively placed the U.S.-Soviet nuclear talks as the order of the day. This change in attitude attracts people's attention.

The Reagan administration has obviously made this announcement out of a certain need. Externally, it does this for the purpose of coping with the peace offensive recently launched by the Soviet Union. Half a month ago, Brezhnev announced the decision that the Soviet Union would unilaterally suspend medium-range nuclear arms deployment in Europe, expressing his wish to hold nuclear arms talks with the United States right away and asking for a response from the United States. At that time, the United States dismissed Moscow's request as propaganda. However, this was an oversimplified method of coping with the Soviet peace offensive and did not win Western Europe's approval. The reason is that Western Europe has a strong desire to oppose nuclear arms and to hold disarmament talks. This desire will affect the political situation in Western Europe. At the NATO nuclear planning group meeting a week ago, the defense ministers of various countries refuted the Soviet intention of using "suspension of nuclear arms deployment" as a means to maintain its nuclear superiority and restrict the defense of Western Europe. At the same time, they hoped that the United States would continue its talks with the Soviet Union and that the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms talks would start at an early date. The United States will not ignore this request, regardless of whether it will consider this request from the standpoint of safeguarding its relationship with Western Europe or from its own situation.

Internally, the Reagan administration is facing an ever greater demand for freezing U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms deployment. Since March this year, the wave of this demand has spread to more than 10 states from Vermont in the northeast to California in the west. A group of congressmen led by Senators Edward Kennedy and Mark Hatfield have jointly proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union freeze the nuclear arms they now possess. This proposal has won the support of the public, including some notable figures.

On the other hand 58 senators headed by Henry Jackson and John Warner have put forward a counterproposal, pointing out that freezing is out of the question until the United States and the Soviet Union have reduced their nuclear arms to the same level. Despite the contradiction between the proposal and counterproposal, the antinuclear movement in the United States has gathered a formidable force.

The Reagan administration has now brought up again the question of nuclear disarmament and made it the focal point of debate at home. This action has a close relationship with the economic and political problems confronting the United States. The United States has again fallen into an economic recession. The Reagan administration's new budget, continuing to cut social welfare expenditures, increasing military expenditures and retaining a huge financial deficit, has dimmed the prospects for an economic recovery, thereby arousing the dissatisfaction of the American people. At the same time, the midterm election of congressmen which will take place this year has added complicated factors to the debate. The two parties of the debate in Congress have focused their attention on the midterm election and proposed resuming the U.S.-Soviet nuclear talks.

Reagan has issued the statement on holding strategic nuclear arms talks with the Soviet Union precisely because he has considered the situation at home and abroad.

REAGAN UNVEILS PLANS FOR NUCLEAR WAR DEFENSE

OW030833 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA) -- According to reports from Washington, U.S. President Reagan issued a national security decree on 29 March spelling out a 7-year, \$4.2-billion program for dispersing the population in the event of a nuclear war. The decree says that in case of an imminent nuclear war, residents in the country's 61 cities near military installations and in the 319 other cities and towns with more than 50,000 residents each, as well as government personnel, will be dispersed to the less-populated areas and that these residents constitute about 80 percent of the nation's population.

This decision by Reagan was based on a report submitted by a special organization of the Federal Government studying the consequences of a nuclear war. The simulated situation is that the U.S. Government, after being warned of a nuclear attack, will have 2 to 7 days to disperse the American population. Reagan's decision will reduce the pressure on the United States in case of a possible nuclear attack.

The national population of the United States is more than 200 million with the majority living in several hundred large, medium-sized and small cities and towns. Civil defense projects against nuclear attack have remained very weak. With the rapid development of the Soviet Union's strategic nuclear forces and its external expansion in the past few years, the U.S. Government and Congress have repeatedly debated the question of strengthening civil defense projects in light of the Soviet-U.S. contention for world hegemony and in light of stepped-up Soviet efforts to build civil defense projects. The decree issued by Reagan is an important measure taken by the U.S. Government. However, the feasibility of the large-scale population dispersion program in case of a warning of a nuclear attack remains a question for the U.S. Congress because of the current serious economic difficulties in the United States and the Federal Government's huge budget deficits.

RENMIN RIBAO CITES ADMIRAL LONG'S STATEMENT

HK080540 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 82 p 7

[Report: "A U.S. Commander in Chief Upholds Strengthening the U.S. Navy and Air Force in the Pacific To Counter the Soviet Union"]

[Text] It is reported that on 3 April, Commander in Chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific Robert L.J. Long said to reporters that he upheld the view that the United States should redeploy its troops throughout the world and strengthen its naval and air forces in the Pacific region to counter the daily increasing Soviet military strength in the Far East.

He said that the Soviet Union has deployed nearly one-third of its conventional military strength in the Far East, "which is a strength far in excess of its needs for defense." Therefore, the Pacific region is "no longer Pacific."

He said the Reagan administration has gradually realized the importance of the Pacific region. As the United States naval and air forces are weakest in the Pacific region, it is especially necessary to increase its land-based tactical air units there, and these air units "had better be deployed on the frontline."

Moreover, he is of the opinion that one of the major aims of the Reagan administration's policies is to persuade its allies, such as Japan and the Philippines to take on more of their own self-defense as well as to focus U.S. attention on the security of the Pacific region.

HUANG HUA MEETS WITH SENATOR CHURCH IN BEIJING

OW080831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua today met with Mr. Frank Church, former chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mrs. Church and their party here today. They had a friendly and candid exchange of views on Sino-U.S. relations. Huang Hua also outlined the situation in China.

The U.S. visitors arrived here on April 4 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

YAO YILIN SEES STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE GROUP

OW061748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin met this afternoon with a delegation from the Stanford Research Institute International led by Dr. Weldon Gibson, executive vice-president of the institute. The vice-premier briefed the guests on China's domestic economic situation and answered questions about China's economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries.

S.R.I. International is an organization offering consultive and research services to governments and businesses.

The delegation is here at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries to explore possibilities of expanding trade, technical cooperation, information exchanges and joint ventures. The delegation consists of chairmen of the board of directors and presidents of corporations and banks from eight countries.

PRC GYMNASTS PLACE IN MOSCOW NEWS TOURNAMENT

OW291257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, March 28 (XINHUA) -- The three-day Moscow NEWS cup international gymnastics tournament ended here today with the Soviet Union taking most of the titles. Competing in the men's individual events today, Aleksandr Pogorelov of the Soviet Union won three gold medals in pommel horse, floor exercises and horizontal bar. The pommel horse title was shared by China's Wang Yong, who was second in horizontal bar and third in floor exercises.

China's gymnasts also competed in the women's events. 13-year-old Qin Qizhi, making her debut in international tournament, took second place in floor exercises. Xu Yemei was second in uneven bars and Chen Xiaohong placed third in the vault. Women's all-round competition took place yesterday and the top three finishers were (Ourchenko Natalia) of the Soviet Union, (Stoanova Boriana) of Bulgaria and (Shushunova Elena) of the Soviet Union. China's Yu Feng, Chen Xiaohong and Xu Yemei placed fifth, seventh and eighth respectively.

The Chinese gymnasts will go to Riga of Latvia to take part in another gymnastics tournament to be held there from March 30 to April 1.

PRC GYMNASTS SCORE WELL AT RIGA TOURNAMENT

OW032123 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1533 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, 2 Apr (XINHUA) -- Chinese athletes scored outstandingly at the Soviet Riga gymnastics invitational competition, winning three gold, four silver and six bronze medals. The Riga gymnastics invitational competition began on 30 March and ended on the evening of 1 April.

RENMIN RIBAO: SOVIETS BOMB AFGHAN HOSPITALS

HK070358 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Liang Li [2733 7787]: "Cowards Are the Most Despicable"]

[Text] Recently, some French doctors who had been working in an Afghan refugee hospital exposed to the world the Soviet crime of using helicopters to bomb hospitals. In 1 week last November, the Soviet aircraft bombed a refugee hospital set up in central Afghanistan by the French "organization of doctors that recognize no national boundaries" and two other hospitals set up by the French "international medical aid organization." These French doctors pointed out that the Soviet aggressors did this because "they view us as a danger to them."

As early as in 1864, the Geneva treaty of the International Red Cross stipulated that during wartime, rescue organizations in battlefields and prisoner-of-war relief organizations and their medical personnel enjoy the privilege of using the Red Cross and being protected. During the numerous wars since then, medical personnel of various countries have healed the wounded and rescued the dying in battlefields under the protection of the Red Cross. But now, the Soviet aggressors view these unarmed warriors in white as a "danger," and have gone so far as to kill them. As an old saying goes, "cowards are the most despicable." These inhuman and atrocious deeds of the Soviet hegemonists have shown what cowards they really are.

MESSAGES SENT TO REELECTED DPRK LEADERS

Ye Message to Kim Il-song

OW071958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, sent a message to Kim Il-song yesterday expressing the warmest congratulations on his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message said: Upon learning the happy news that you have been reelected president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people and in my own name, extend to you the warmest congratulations.

Your reelection gave expression to the high respect the Korean people show for you and to the boundless trust they have in you. Under your correct leadership in the past decades, the Korean people have made great achievements in the struggle against foreign aggression, for the defense of national sovereignty, and for the building of socialism. We are firmly convinced that under the encouragement of the spirit of the current Supreme People's Assembly, the Korean people are bound to make new greater successes in national construction and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Zhao Message to Yi Chong-ok

OW072012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a message yesterday to Yi Chong-ok warmly greeting his reassumption of the premiership of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message says: "On the occasion of your reassumption of the premiership of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I would like to extend to you my warm congratulations. I wish you a greater success in your work in the future." It concludes: "May the great friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples be continuously consolidated and developed."

DPRK-PRC SIDE PROTESTS U.S. 'VIOLATIONS' IN KOREA

OW080919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 8 (XINHUA) -- The security officer of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission (MAC) protested at a Panmunjom meeting on Tuesday against a total of 122 provocations and violations committed by the United States side in the first quarter of this year, according to a KCNA report. At a MAC security officers' meeting, the Korean-Chinese side pointed out that the shipping of weapons into the Panmunjom joint security area in violation of the military armistice agreement disrupted the normal order of the area and demanded that the U.S. side take responsible measures to avert the recurrence of similar provocations.

ARGENTINE CONSUL ORDERED TO LEAVE HONG KONG

HK080139 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[By Christopher Wood]

[Excerpts] Britain has ordered the Argentine consul-general, Mr Julio Ferrari, to leave Hong Kong by Wednesday. The news was broken to Mr Ferrari yesterday morning by the Hong Kong Government's director of protocol, Sir John Curle, following the receipt of an official telegram from London. This stated that Her Majesty's Government had informed the Argentine Government that its two consular posts in Hong Kong and Liverpool were to be closed.

The cutting of Hong Kong's ties with Argentina follows Britain's own severing of diplomatic relations on the invasion of the Falkland Islands. But in Hong Kong's case the move has not yet been followed up with trade sanctions. On Tuesday, Britain's prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, announced a ban on all Argentine imports, in a bid to step up economic pressure. But a Hong Kong Government spokesman said yesterday that no instructions had yet been received from London on this point. "This is matter for Her Majesty's Government," he said.

RENMIN RIBAO GREETES RELATIONS WITH VANUATU

OW301654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY of March 31 carries an editorial warmly greeting the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Vanuatu. The editorial says that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Vanuatu is fully in accord with the aspirations of the two peoples. It has opened a new chapter in the annals of friendly relations between the two countries.

The republic of Vanuatu is a new born independent country lying in the south Pacific region, the editorial notes. Internally, it is striving to develop the national economy to raise the living standards of the people; externally, it is pursuing a non-aligned policy, opposing outside interference and domination. The Chinese people and government have always supported the people of Vanuatu in their struggle for winning and safeguarding national independence and in their efforts to develop the national economy and promote regional cooperation. The Government of the Republic of Vanuatu recognizes that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China, and supports the efforts of the PRC Government and people to safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The mutual support and sincere cooperation between China and Vanuatu is undoubtedly of positive significance to the maintenance of peace in the Pacific region and the world as a whole, the editorial stresses.

The editorial goes on to say: China has always held that all states, big or small, are equal; all nations, big or small, have their strong points and merits. The development of the friendship and cooperation between China and Vanuatu on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence is fully in the interest of the two peoples. The editorial expresses the conviction that with the development of the **friendship** and cooperation between China and Vanuatu, the flower of friendship between the two peoples will surely blossom more brilliantly.

VICE PREMIER YANG MEETS PHILIPPINE JUDGES

OW291239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yang Jingren met and had a friendly conversation here today with a group of Philippine judges and fiscals led by Presiding Justice Manuel Pamaran. The guests arrived in Beijing on March 27 at the invitation of the Ministry of Justice. On an earlier occasion Xie Pangzhi, vice-minister of justice, briefed them on China's legal system.

PRC, PHILIPPINES SIGN CULTURAL PROGRAM AGREEMENT

OW221248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Manila, March 22 (XINHUA) -- An executive program of the cultural agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for 1982-1983 was signed here today. According to the program, the two sides will exchange some 20 delegations of artists, writers, scholars, sportsmen and coaches and hold art exhibits in the 1982-1983 period. The program was signed by Yao Zhongming, deputy minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and the Philippine foreign minister, Carlos P. Romulo.

Speaking after the signing ceremony, Romulo said that the Philippine Government and people always attach great importance to the friendly relations with China and hoped these relations will go deeper and further. The Chinese cinema observation delegation headed by Yao Zhongming arrived in Manila on March 16. Mrs Marcos met them at the Malacanang Palace. She once again invited China to participate in next year's Manila international film festival.

PRC, PHILIPPINES SIGN FILM PRODUCTION AGREEMENT

OW291702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Manila, March 29 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on a joint production of a film to be called "The King of Sulu and the Emperor of China" was signed here today. According to the agreement, the screen play will be subject to approval by both parties and that the finished film will have only one edition. The speech spoken in the film will be in Chinese and in Filipino. Chinese characters in the film will be played by Chinese, and Philippine characters will be played by Filipinos.

The film will depict the historical event in the friendship between China and the Philippines. In 1417, Sulu King Paduka Pahala, accompanied by hundreds of followers, visited China. Ming Emperor Yonglo gave the king a grand reception. Unfortunately, the king died of illness in China. A funeral befitting a king was held by order of the Ming emperor.

Shooting of the film is expected to begin this year. Chen Bo, director of the Bureau of Cinema of the Ministry of Culture, and Imee Marcos, director-general of the Experimental Cinema of the Philippines, signed the agreement.

HEATH DISCUSSES SINO-U.S. RELATIONS IN BEIJING

HK080126 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] CHINA WILL NOT HESITATE TO TAKE WHATEVER ACTION NECESSARY IF U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN CONTINUE, FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER EDWARD HEATH SAID TUESDAY. [passage published in boldface]

Heath told a news conference in Beijing he hoped the United States "will not underestimate" how strongly the Chinese feel about what they consider "a vital matter of principle" -- U.S. acceptance of their sovereignty over Taiwan. Heath said Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping had told him on Tuesday that the U.S. congress must accept that there is only one China and that they cannot go on trying to run Taiwan as -- to use their own words -- an American aircraft carrier.

Heath said Deng was in very good health. Heath had on Monday a meeting with Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who told him talks are continuing between China and the United States. China is asking the United States in these talks to abide by the principles laid down in the Shanghai communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Huang told Heath. "Because these are the basic principles in handling the relationship between sovereign states, China will not take a step backward from its principled stand," Huang stressed.

The former prime minister told the news conference after his meeting with Deng that the latter as well as Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice Premier Huang Hua all regarded Sino-U.S. relations in the historical context of U.S. ex-President Nixon's visit to China in 1972. "Nixon accepted that China was one and that its sovereignty existed over Taiwan," Heath noted. "This is a vital matter of principle for China...they do feel very strongly about it, and I hope the United States won't underestimate that," Heath said. [passage omitted -- citing XINHUA English report of 6 April RENMIN RIBAO reprint of GUOJI WENTI YANJIU article on Sino-U.S. relations.]

SWEDEN'S LJUNG VISITS SHANGHAI NAVAL UNIT

OW061159 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] General Lennart Ljung, commander-in-chief of the Swedish Armed Forces, and his entourage visited a flotilla unit of the Chinese Navy's Donghai fleet on the morning of 5 April. They were accompanied by Xu Xin, assistant chief of the PLA General Staff and Shanghai Garrison District Commander Wang Jingkun.

They were accorded a rousing welcome at Wusong naval port by Shen Peihua, commander of the naval units stationed in Shanghai, and commanders and fighters of naval units stationed in this city.

PRC TRADITIONAL PAINTING EXHIBIT OPENS IN NORWAY

OW311936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Stockholm, March 31 (XINHUA) -- A traditional Chinese painting exhibition opened in Oslo, capital of Norway, this afternoon, according to a report from there. Among 150 people present at the opening ceremony were Lars Roar Langslet, Norwegian minister of cultural affairs; Jan Levy, secretary of state in the Ministry for Cultural Affairs; Arne Arnesen, newly-appointed Norwegian ambassador to China. Chinese Ambassador to Norway Ding Guoyu was also present.

The exhibition was sponsored by the Norwegian National Gallery in accordance with the cultural agreement between China and Norway. Most of the 50 exhibits on display are duplications of the original paintings. The exhibition will be closed on Mar 9.

PRC SCIENCE ACADEMY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SFRY

OW020807 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences headed by Feng Depei, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Mei Yi, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, left Beijing by plane for Belgrade on 31 March to join the Committee of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in examining the implementation over the past 3 years of the scientific cooperation agreement signed between the two sides and in discussing and signing minutes of their talks. The delegation will stay in Yugoslavia 2 weeks.

GDR EMBASSY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF GOETHE'S DEATH

OW251535 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA) -- The Embassy of the German Democratic Republic in China today held a commemorative gathering at the embassy to mark the 150th anniversary of the death of the great German poet Goethe. Present on the occasion on invitation were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Professor Feng Zhi, president of the Foreign Literature Society and director of the Institute of Foreign Literature under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Ambassador Helmut Liebermann said in his speech that the publication of many articles in the Chinese press in connection with Goethe's death anniversary indicates the intensity of the study on Goethe in China. He presented through Professor Feng Zhi a set of new edition "Writings of Goethe" and a number of special works on this poet to the Chinese Institute of Foreign Literature. Professor Hans Marnette from the G.D.R. gave a lecture dealing with Goethe's life, work and his realism and humanism and analyzing the role of cultural heritage on today's world. Professor Marnette is presently teaching at Beijing University as a guest professor in accordance with an exchange plan between Beijing University and University of the G.D.R.

A documentary introducing Goethe's life and work entitled "Goethe Today" was shown.

FILM RECEPTION COMMEMORATES HUNGARY'S LIBERATION

OW021337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a film reception here this afternoon in celebration of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

Among the guests were Hungarian Ambassador to China Robert Ribanszki and Mrs. Ribanszki and officials of the embassy. Vice-President of the Association Xie Bangding presided over the reception. A new wide-screen Chinese film, "The Herdsman," was shown at the reception.

PRC, JORDANIAN MINISTERS EXCHANGE MESSAGES

OW061733 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, foreign minister of the People's Republic of China, and Marwan al-Qasim, foreign minister of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, exchanged messages of greetings today on the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In the message, Huang Hua said: "In the five years since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between China and Jordan, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have achieved satisfactory development on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, which conforms to the fundamental interests of our two peoples. The Chinese Government and people will unswervingly support the Jordanian Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard their state sovereignty, develop national economy and oppose Israeli aggression and expansion. I am deeply convinced that, with the joint efforts of our two sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and friendship between our two peoples will be further consolidated and developed."

Marwan al-Qasim said in his message: "We noticed with satisfaction that the relations between our two countries have developed rapidly in the past five years and that positive bilateral cooperation has been carried out in many fields. In the interests of our two countries, we shall make great efforts to further this relationship. I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to express the appreciation of the Jordanian Government and people of the position of the Chinese Government and people who are always in support of the just cause of the Arab people."

PRC TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES EGYPTIAN VISIT

OW311624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, March 31 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government trade delegation led by Zheng Tuobin, vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, left here today after a five-day visit.

During his visit, Zheng held talks with Egyptian Minister of Economy and External Trade Fu'ad Hashim 'Awad to discuss bilateral and economic relations. A trade protocol for 1982 was signed. The protocol provided for Egypt to supply China for the first time with linen, furniture and dye-stuffs in addition to traditional export. Exports of Chinese commodities to Egypt include textiles and machinery and chemical materials.

Zheng and the delegation also attended an Egyptian international fair, where a Chinese pavilion displayed machinery and other commodities.

SOUTH AFRICA'S CONSCRIPTION BILL DERIDED

HK300358 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Liang Li [2377 7787]: "'Leaving Home in One's Old Age' in the Present Era"]

[Text] "If there is no tranquillity on the outskirts, there is no ease and comfort for the old soldiers.... Fortunately, the teeth remain, but miserably, the body is worn out to a shadow." This is from Du Fu's poem "Leaving Home in One's Old Age," which described

the laments of old soldiers. However, now it has also become a reality to the whites in South Africa. In order to deal with the upsurge in guerrilla activities in South Africa and Southwest Africa, the South African regime has recently decided to amend its conscription bill by extending the age range of service, conscripting into the army whites from 17 to 65 due to lack of troop sources and people's unwillingness to voluntarily serve in the army. It was only after a fierce debate in parliament that it was decided white women would not be included in the compulsory military service at this time.

By doing this, the South African regime can double the number of its armed forces. It will increase the total to 250,000, compared with the previous 65,000 active servicemen and 100,000 men in reserve service. However, even by conscripting young students and old men who are on the eve of retirement, will the fighting strength of Pretoria be stronger than before? No. Nor will it be able to stem the surge of the national liberation movement of the South African blacks, or be able to ensure the whites quiet and comfortable lives. On the contrary, this will only push more white people into supporting the struggle against apartheid. This can be seen in the increasing number of white sympathizers emerging in activities opposing the South African authorities apartheid policy.

PRC WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISITS AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Visit to Cameroon

OW251610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Yaounde, March 25 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation headed by Vice President of Shanghai's Women's Federation Cao Shunqin today ended an eight-day visit here.

During its visit the delegation had talks with the organization of Cameroonian national women's union to exchange experiences about women and children. The delegation also met many Cameroonian women. The delegation was received by Germaine Ahidjo, wife of Cameroon's president and honorary president of the organization of Cameroonian national women's union. The delegation also visited Yaounde and Douale before leaving today for Senegal.

Visit to Mali

OW030818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese women's delegation headed by Vice President of the Shanghai Women's Federation Cao Shunqin ended a five-day visit to Mali and left Bamako for home yesterday, according to a report from Bamako.

During its stay, the delegation was received by Moussa Traore, wife of Mali's president and honorary president of the Malian national women's union, and had talks with the national executive bureau of the Malian national women's union. The delegation also visited hospitals, schools and kindergartens in Mali.

GONG DAFEI MEETS ZIMBABWE EMBASSY OFFICIAL

OW161429 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, met here today with (Ismail Rinashe Dube), first charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Zimbabwe in the People's Republic of China. Mr Dube arrived March 11.

USSR TO SUPPLY ENRICHED URANIUM TO ARGENTINA

OWO71248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, April 6 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union is expected to replace the United States as a supplier of enriched uranium for Argentina, according to three agreements on nuclear raw materials signed by the Soviet Union and Argentina here today. Under these agreements, the Soviet Union will provide Argentina with heavy water and 100 kilograms of enriched uranium in return for four tons of the latter's concentrate uranium ore. The Soviet enriched uranium will be used in two nuclear reactors in Argentina while the heavy water will be used to make up for the losses of the nuclear power station in Atucha in its daily operation.

Argentina reportedly got enriched uranium from the United States in the past. However, the United States stopped its supply because Argentina refused to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Trade between Argentina and the Soviet Union has grown rapidly in recent years. In 1981, 75 percent of Argentina's exported grain went to the Soviet Union. Argentina also had 3.418 billion dollars of favorable balance of trade between the two countries last year. During the first quarter this year, the Soviet Union bought 7 million tons of Argentine grain, 2.5 million tons more than that specified by agreement. It is estimated that the Soviet Union will buy 20 million tons of grain from Argentina this year while seeking to export chemical products, electric generators, turbines and heavy water to that country.

CANADA BANISHES SOVIET TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

OWO20414 Beijing XINUUA in English 0246 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Ottawa, April 1 (XINHUA) -- A trade representative with the Soviet commercial office in Ottawa has been asked to leave this country, announced Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan here this morning. MacGuigan said the Soviet Embassy has been informed of the Canadian decision that the trade representative, Mikhail N. Abramov, had engaged in activities incompatible with his status and therefore should leave Canada within ten days.

MacGuigan said that Canada's security service, after a careful study of the evidence, has testified to Abramov's attempt to purchase fibre optic and some other restricted high technology products through illegal means. He pointed out that this is the third time that such incidents have taken place in the last four years. "These incidents only serve to raise questions as to the sincerity of Soviet Government officials in their repeated statements that they wish to improve relations with Canada and develop a useful and mutually profitable working relationship," he said. "Such activity will not be tolerated by the Canadian Government and the consequences of these activities are entirely the responsibility of the Soviet Government," he declared.

SPORTS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CANADA

OWO52141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA) -- Li Menghua, minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, met a Canadian sports delegation led by Gerald Regan, secretary of state and minister for fitness and amateur sports, this evening at the Great Hall of the People.

Present on the occasion were Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the commission, and Canadian Ambassador to China Michel Gauvin.

This afternoon, a memorandum of understanding for 1982 sports exchanges between China and Canada was signed by Li Menghua and Regan. According to the memorandum, China will send tennis, diving and ice hockey teams to Canada this year, and Canada will send rhythmic gymnasts, and softball teams and water-skiing and figure-skating coaches to China.

The delegation arrived yesterday at the invitation of the commission.

PERUVIAN PARTY DELEGATION FETED IN SHANGHAI

OW060917 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Zhong Min, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, hosted a banquet on the evening of 5 March to warmly welcome the Peruvian Popular Action Party's delegation led by Gaston Acurio Velarde, deputy general secretary of the party and vice president of the Senate of Peru.

Zhong Min said in his toast at the banquet that the current visit of the Peruvian Popular Action Party's delegation has further promoted understanding and friendship between the two parties and the people of the two countries.

BEIJING ARTS EXHIBITION OPENS IN PANAMA CITY

OW031915 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Panama City, April 2 (XINHUA) -- A Beijing arts exhibition opened here this evening, the first time that a Chinese exhibition is held in Panama at the municipal level.

Abelardo Carles, Panamanian vice minister of commerce and industry, cut the ribbon and made a speech before some 200 representatives from various circles of Panama. Miguel Angel Picard, private representative of President Aristides Royo, also attended the ceremony.

Some 3,500 pieces of arts brought here by the Beijing General Corporation of Foreign Trade are displayed at the exhibition. Two Chinese cooks and an embroiderer will give an on-the-spot demonstration.

Earlier, President Royo received and talked with the head of the Chinese exhibition delegation. He pointed out that holding the exhibition just like conducting exchanges in other fields is aimed to deepen the mutual understanding between the two peoples. He wished the exhibition complete success.

President Sees Exhibit

OW052151 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Panama City, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Panamanian President Aristides Royo and his wife this evening watched with great interest the products on display at an exhibition of the arts of Beijing here. During the visit, Royo asked in detail about the process of making those works of art and the Chinese customs and habits.

Royo and his wife also had the pleasure of enjoying the Beijing delicacies at a dinner given in his honour by the Chinese hosts. Present on both occasions were other high-ranking Panamanian officials including Fernando Manfredo, Panamanian representative and deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission.

HONGQI VIEWS RESTRUCTURING ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS

HK070907 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 6, 16 Mar 82 pp 2-5

[Article by HONGQI Editorial Department: "Restructuring Administrative Organizations Is a Revolution"]

[Text] The party Central Committee has grasped restructuring administrative organizations as its number one task since the beginning of this year. At present, this task is being carried out first by the central party and government organizations and will then be carried out level by level in a planned way throughout the country. The vast numbers of cadres and the broad masses of the people are inspired and they enthusiastically support the current restructuring. There is no doubt that the party Central Committee's important policy decision on restructuring administrative organizations enjoys immense support from the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country.

Why do we now have to restructure administrative organizations? With the promotion of our socialist modernization programs, the situation in which our country's production relations and certain aspects of the superstructure are not suited to the development of productive forces is becoming increasingly serious and conspicuous. For example, the intolerably serious bureaucratic tendencies and low efficiency have resulted from overlapping and overstaffed administrations with their multitiered departments crammed full of superfluous personnel who are in posts with no clearly defined duties and who are engaged in endless haggling and shifting of responsibility. These have actually become serious obstacles to the promotion of our modernization programs. If we are not determined to go in for restructuring, it will be hard to keep up no matter how correct the party's line, guiding principles and policies are and no matter how fruitful our work has been. We cannot just sit here and unfeelingly watch our party and government organizations becoming devoid of vigor and efficiency. Being devoid of vigor and efficiency obstructs the full implementation of the party's correct line, guiding principles and policies and stops us from scoring greater achievements in our work. Of course, our whole party must not remain indifferent toward this state of affairs; otherwise, as executors of the people's instructions, can we still have a clear conscience?

Let us look back on the historical events of the past 5 years. Since October 1976 our party has fulfilled three very important tasks of profound historic significance. The first very important task was the smashing of the counterrevolutionary clique of Jiang Qing. This smashing extricated the party from calamity and saved the revolution. The second very important task was the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. This convocation revived the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, began bringing order out of chaos in an all-round way and determined the shift of the focus of the party's work. The third very important task was the convocation of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee which approved the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," summed up both positive and negative experiences, correctly evaluated the historical role played by Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought in the Chinese revolution and pointed out the orientation for the continued advance of our country's socialist cause and the work of our party. At the same time, this plenary session also readjusted the leading group of the CCP Central Committee, thus enabling the party Central Committee to have a very strong and united leadership core. The decision to restructure administrative organizations and thoroughly reform the cadre system is the fourth very important task which is being carried out by our party. This very important task has a great bearing on making continued efforts to open up new prospects and give full play to the superiority of the socialist system. It also has a very vital bearing on whether we can carry forward the organizational line and forge ahead into the future so as to guarantee the successful promotion of our modernization programs, and will affect the rise or fall of our party and our country. If this task is fulfilled successfully, our country will have great order and stability for a long time to come and will also prosper.

It is quite clear that due to the successful fulfillment of the three very important tasks mentioned above, the major policies of our party and our country have been determined and the situation of unity and stability is being consolidated day by day, thus creating conditions for successfully carrying out the fourth very important task. Vast numbers of cadres and the masses have longed for the streamlining of administrative organizations and the reforming of the cadre system for a very long period of time and the great majority of the people of our country have achieved a common understanding of the streamlining and the reform. The longing and the common understanding have laid the ideological foundation for successfully fulfilling this important task. The party Central Committee has conscientiously summed up historical experiences and adopted, after careful consideration, the correct guiding principles, policies and measures for carrying out the restructuring. This offers a solid and reliable guarantee for the successful fulfillment of this task. In particular, while proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and many of our party's long-tested, loyal and devoted comrades are still living and in good health, we should avail ourselves of this golden opportunity to rely on their experiences, wisdom and prestige to carry out the restructuring. Therefore, we must be resolute, surmount difficulties in and obstacles to the restructuring and strive for victory in the restructuring.

With regard to the current restructuring, Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly noted: In a certain sense, restructuring administrative organizations is a revolution. However, this is aimed at revolutionizing administrative organizations and the system, and it is not a revolution against people. This is a very penetrating judgment which clearly points out the character and the mission of this revolution. Of course, it is not a political revolution in which one class overthrows another class. We have drawn a conclusion from the "Great Cultural Revolution" which was a civil disturbance: Under the socialist conditions, this kind of political revolution had neither an economic basis nor a political basis. In this sense, we deem that restructuring administrative organizations is imbued with a revolutionary character. This is because the restructuring is aimed at reforming those parts of our party and government organizations that are incompatible with our socialist modernization programs. In other words, this is a revolution against overstaffed organizations, irrational systems and all sorts of bureaucratism. There should be no misunderstanding of this point. A revolution that is imbued with this kind of character must be carried out under the leadership of our party and through the socialist system. Moreover, we must adopt measures that conform to the PRC Constitution and the party constitution so that we can carry out a well-guided, systematic and orderly revolution and further improve and strengthen, within the framework of the leadership system, the state system of the people's democratic dictatorship. This is essentially the socialist superstructure going through a process of self-regulation and self-perfection to eliminate its own defects. It is imperative to go through a long process in turning those relatively imperfect and unsound parts of our country's socialist superstructure into relatively perfect sound ones. The development of socialist productive forces will certainly require the timely and resolute reform of those specific systems that hamper the development of the productive forces. This is the demand made of us by the logic of historical development.

In fact, the basic theory of the current revolution was advanced long ago at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The communique of the third plenary session noted: "Carrying out the four modernizations requires great growth in the productive forces, which in turn requires diverse changes in those aspects of the production relationships and the superstructure that are not in harmony with the growth of the productive forces, and requires changes in all methods of management, actions and thinking that stand in the way of such growth. It is, therefore, a profound and extensive revolution." This theory has been further expounded in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China." The "Resolution" noted: The process, from the implementation of socialism until communism is finally realized, is a great revolution, unprecedented in human history.

"Differing from the revolutions before the overthrow of the system of exploitation, this revolution is carried out not through fierce class confrontation and conflict, but through the strength of the socialist system itself, under leadership, step by step and in an orderly way." The "Resolution" added: Our present endeavor to build a modern socialist China constitutes but one stage of this great revolution. Our current restructuring of administrative organizations is precisely a major strategic move at this stage. It essentially demands that we use the revolutionary spirit to thoroughly restructure our country's leadership and management systems including the cadre system. Historical experience gained since the founding of the PRC shows that with the exception of the "Great Cultural Revolution," which was a civil disturbance, although the streamlining of administrative organizations and the fight against bureaucratism have been carried out many times, the "streamlining" always ended up with more unwieldy organizations and with bureaucratic phenomena as rife as before. Practice has proved that if we just treat symptoms and not the disease, we will never be able to solve fundamental problems. The current accumulated problems in party and government organizations at all levels and also in the cadre system are more serious and complicated than those before the "Great Cultural Revolution." If we are not determined to carry out a revolution, we will not be able to streamline administrative organizations, will not succeed in reforming the management system and the cadre system and will also fail to overcome bureaucratism. If things continue this way, our modernization programs will become hopeless programs and our party and our country will even be in danger of being subjugated. What, then, are the main contents of this revolution?

First, it is imperative to conscientiously streamline administrative organizations. To promote our socialist modernization programs, all our administrative organizations must have scientific division of labor, clearly define the duties incumbent on each person and post, handle affairs promptly and correctly and reach unanimity through consultation. Therefore, the current restructuring must proceed from actual needs; determine the organic structure, the number of required personnel and the tasks of each organization; and establish a stringent system for checking on working personnel of the state and a stringent system of rewards and penalties for working personnel of the state. Through the restructuring, we must turn our administrative organizations into able and efficient ones and raise work efficiency. We must conscientiously eliminate the malpractices resulting from overlapping and over-staffed administrations with their multitiered departments crammed full of superfluous personnel who have no clearly defined duties in their posts and resolutely overcome the phenomena of shirking responsibility and taking a dilatory and irresponsible attitude toward work.

Second, it is imperative to carry out a fundamental reform of the cadre system. This means abolishing the existing life-tenure system of leading cadres. On the one hand, we must establish a system to enable old cadres to retire, to leave jobs for convalescence or to withdraw to the second line. This system is fundamentally different from "remaining a revolutionary to the end of one's life." On the other hand, we must also pick the good and select the capable for public posts. This means promoting a large number of young and middle-aged cadres to leading posts at all levels and, depending on their integrity and ability, to turn our leading groups into revolutionary, young, learned and professional groups. Only by so doing can we put an end once and for all to the aging circle within leading groups. The key to reforming the cadre system lies in selecting young cadres. We must select good cadres and insist on having cadres who have both ability and integrity. We absolutely must not promote those people who built themselves up by following Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and their partners and by becoming rebels; those people who are imbued with serious factional ideas; those people who were engaged in beating, smashing and looting; and those people who have violated the law and discipline in either the political field or the economic field during the past few years. Such people who have already been promoted to leading posts must be resolutely dismissed from their posts.

Third, it is imperative to do well in training cadres in rotation. According to the new demand set on our cadres by the historical tasks of the new period, our cadres not only must have lofty revolutionary ideals and the spirit of being brave in devoting themselves to the revolutionary cause but must also have competent scientific and cultural knowledge and the professional ability to carry out work. Many of our cadres have met the requirements after tempering and educating themselves over a long period of time. However, a considerable number of cadres, for various reasons, have not met or have not fully met the requirements. Therefore, it is quite necessary to train cadres by stages and in groups, strengthen the building of the cadre ranks, enhance the quality of the cadre ranks and enable our cadres to master the skills needed for organizing domestic economic construction and developing economic relations with foreign countries.

Fourth, it is imperative to lay the foundation for the reform of the whole country's implementation of an overcentralized management system in the economic, political and cultural fields and also in social life, our party and government organizations and departments administered many affairs that should not be and cannot be administered by them, and administered many affairs that can never be successfully administered by them. Therefore, we must take the current restructuring of administrative organizations as the forerunner and further reform the whole country's management system. Affairs that should be handled by enterprises and public units must be resolutely given to such enterprises and units, and such affairs must no longer be handled by party or government organizations. We must also draw a distinction between party and government work and truly change the long-standing phenomena of there being no distinction between party and government work and of the party neglecting party work.

Obviously, the task of completing, within a relatively short period of time, this restructuring which is of such great revolutionary significance is a very arduous task. How, then, are we to fulfill this task? A revolutionary cause must be accomplished with a revolutionary spirit? The revolutionary spirit we are referring to is the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit that embodies the intrinsic quality of the proletariat. The proletariat is the last exploited class in history. Only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own complete emancipation. The historical mission of the proletariat is to remold the whole society and to realize communism. The accomplishment of this great cause demands that within a very long historical period of time, many generations must carry on the struggle unremittingly and with strict discipline, solidarity and the courage to devote themselves to the cause. This is precisely the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat. As a major strategic move during the historical period of carrying out our socialist modernization programs, the great task of restructuring administrative organizations can only be accomplished with this kind of thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit. The unwieldy administrative organizations we established have become our customary form of management. To reform this form of management, we must change our patterns of action, our mode of thinking and those old habits, ideas and styles which were created by the narrow view of small producers. This is bound to conflict and clash with our own feelings, habits and personal interests. Certainly, the reshuffling of administrative organizations, the division of labor and work coordination in all fields, formulating stipulations concerning the limits of authority and duties and particularly personnel changes that affect tens of thousands of people are all very arduous tasks. In addition, it is possible that some out-and-out individualists and some people with ulterior motives will seize the opportunity to make trouble. Therefore, we have to maintain due vigilance. We must use the revolutionary spirit to overcome all difficulties and obstructions. When this kind of revolutionary spirit is manifested in the guiding thought for the restructuring, it means pressing forward with indomitable will and being fully confident of achieving the inevitable victory. When this kind of revolutionary spirit is manifested in actions for the restructuring, it means being firm and unshakable and also means that no matter how complicated and difficult the conditions are, one must not hesitate or compromise, still less give up halfway.

When this kind of revolutionary spirit is manifested in the measures for the restructuring, it means that the criterion of giving all to meet the needs of the revolution and the construction should be adopted, that administrative organizations must be streamlined and that each staff member must be charged with specific responsibilities. When this kind of revolutionary spirit is manifested in the demands set on each individual, it means that every individual must take the interests of the whole into account, set store by the revolutionary cause and subordinate one's personal interests to the overall, long-term and fundamental interests. The current restructuring must meet the following demands made by the party Central Committee: Improve the quality of work and raise work efficiency in all administrative organizations and guarantee a successful realization of our modernization programs. In short, during the current restructuring, we must attach primary importance to having great determination and attach secondary importance to being meticulous in work. We must conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological and political work, and inspire and heighten all party members' and cadres' awareness and sense of discipline in responding to the call of the party Central Committee. However, being meticulous does not mean being overcautious. If we are bogged down in meaningless worries, are pinned down by minor questions, cannot step forward and cannot make a breakthrough, we will not be able to fulfill any major task for the revolution or the construction.

We should especially point out that the presence of our veteran cadres is the major factor that will guarantee the success of this revolution. Our country is a socialist country established after going through a protracted revolutionary war. Our country has a group of veteran cadres who withstood tests in different revolutionary periods and who are now the precious riches of the party and the state. Our veteran cadres performed feats that can never be obliterated, for the party and the people during the war years, during the period of white terror and during the struggles to establish and consolidate state power and to develop the socialist cause. The history of the Chinese revolution and construction has repeatedly proved that veteran cadres of our party are worthy of the title, backbone of the great cause of the Chinese people. However, the life of an individual is limited and the knowledge and experience of an individual are also limited. An individual can only play a certain role for a certain period of time in the long process of history. With the passage of time, many of these veteran cadres, who are still living and in good health, become, after all, senescent and weak. Their ability to shoulder heavy burdens is steadily decreasing. This is a natural law that is irresistible. We must solve in an orderly manner and in a planned way the problem of replacing veteran cadres with new cadres in order to carry forward the cause pioneered by proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. We must guarantee the continuity of the party's line, guiding principles and policies, the inheritability of the party cause and the maintenance of the situation of unity and stability in our country. If the replacement of veteran cadres with new cadres ends in failure, our party and state may face upheavals once again. All our veteran cadres must take on these important political responsibilities. They should regard completing the current restructuring of administrative organizations, retiring from office or withdrawing to the second line according to regulations, picking the good and selecting the capable for public posts and recommending and promoting able and politically reliable successors as the greatest contributions they can make to the party in their later years and also as their most glorious historical mission. As a big party and a big country, the CCP and China need several dozen veteran cadres to stay at the central leading posts of the party and state so that they can stabilize our battle formation. The several dozen veteran cadres must be world-famous, circumspect and farsighted, have the aptitude of being able to take the whole situation into account and plan accordingly and still be very energetic. Other veteran cadres must gloriously "retire from military service" according to regulations after reaching a certain age. In their later years, veteran comrades must attach primary importance to taking good care of their own health and attach secondary importance to maintaining links with the masses and developing public welfare business. In particular, they should participate in the social activities of educating the younger generation and continue writing and complete their own revolutionary memoirs.

The current restructuring which affects the fundamental interests of the people of our country is a severe test of the party spirit of every party member and every cadre. We believe that during this test, our vast numbers of party members and cadres will prove to be loyal to the party, faithful to the people and able to live up to the expectations of the party and the people.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR ON RURAL WORK CONFERENCE

OW070949 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1424 GMT 6 Apr 82

[XINHUA commentator: "Seriously Study and Thoroughly Implement the 'Summary of the Minutes of the National Conference on Rural Work'"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Apr (XINHUA) -- Recently the CCP Central Committee distributed a "summary of the minutes of the national conference on rural work," which is of vital significance to the work being carried out by rural communes, production brigades and teams in various localities in summing up, perfecting and stabilizing the agricultural production responsibility system and in promoting spring farming. The vast numbers of rural cadres and commune members must seriously study and clearly understand the guidelines contained in this document and, in light of the actual condition of their respective localities, resolutely put them into practice and continue their hard work in an effort to achieve still better results in developing agriculture this year.

Practice has borne out that the rural policy formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is correct and that the changes and developments in our country's rural economy in recent years have been inspiring. It should be noted, however, that our agriculture has a rather weak foundation, and that there are still quite a few problems in our work. In many localities the grassroots cadres, and even some cadres with certain responsibilities, lack a consistent understanding of the current situation in rural areas and the responsibility system in agricultural production. Some commune members mistakenly regard fixing farm output quotas for each household and allowing each household to keep what it produces after meeting its output quota as the return of land to the farming household or the division of land for individual farming. All this indicates an urgent need to seriously study the "summary of the minutes of the national conference on rural work" and to use its guidelines to unify people's understanding, direct their action and push their work.

The "summary of the minutes of the national conference on rural work" is another programmatic party rural work document following the "decision of the CCP Central Committee on some questions concerning the acceleration of agricultural development" formulated by the third plenum and adopted by the fourth plenum of the party. Using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, it systematically sums up the very rich practical experiences our country has gained in recent years in readjusting and restructuring the rural economy, states more clearly the problems which arose in the past and points out, in a timely manner, the current problems being encountered. This document contains penetrating discussions and clear-cut stipulations on such questions as how to perfect and stabilize the responsibility system in agricultural production, improve the flow of goods in rural areas, develop agricultural science and technology, achieve greater economic results, create better conditions for production and strengthen ideological and political work and the building of grassroots organizations. Because of this, it is an impending task before the broad masses of rural workers to study this document and grasp the essence of its guidelines. In addition, rural grassroots cadres must thoroughly publicize the guidelines of the document among the commune members and organize them to study and discuss them so that they are widely known to every household and person. Thus, the theory contained therein, once grasped by the masses, will become an enormous material force.

In studying the "summary of the minutes of the national conference on rural work," the first thing is to grasp its central thoughts and understand the essence of its guidelines.

The document states that, at present, over 90 percent of the production teams in the rural areas throughout the country have set up various forms of agricultural production responsibility systems, and that with the large-scale changes now over, we have entered a stage of summing up, perfecting and stabilizing. In agriculture, our country must uphold the road of socialist collectivization, and the system of public ownership of such basic means of production as land will remain unchanged for a long time. The establishment of the production responsibility system in the collective economy will also remain unchanged for a long time. This is the core of rural work at present.

To perfect and stabilize the agricultural production responsibility system, cadres and commune members must have a correct understanding of the different forms of this system. Since our country covers a large area, conditions vary from place to place, and the development of production in different localities is not at the same level. There must be different forms of production responsibility systems to suit the various conditions. Each form has its strong and weak points under given conditions, and we must not subjectively classify them as "low grade" and "high grade." The "summary of the minutes of the national conference on rural work" fully affirms the roles of different forms of agricultural production responsibility systems and points out that the establishment of the production responsibility system has not only surmounted the evil of "eating out of the same big pot" that has existed for a long time in the collective economy, but, through improving labor organization, the method of computing remuneration and other links, it has also brought about partial readjustment of production relations and corrected the long-existing shortcomings of overconcentration of management and excessive reliance on the unitary way of operation, thereby making them more suited to our country's rural economic conditions. Regarding fixing output quotas for each household and allowing each household to keep what it produces after meeting its output quota, which engendered fairly hot contention in the past, the document explicitly affirms that they are components of the socialist agricultural economy. In this way, it radically solves problems such as "it is good to see the increase in production, but it is worrisome to see where our road will lead us" and "cadres are afraid of making mistakes, while commune members are afraid of a change in orientation." It also averts the error that some people may commit by arbitrarily enforcing or changing something out of their subjective taste when the production responsibility system is being perfected and stabilized.

To perfect and stabilize the production responsibility system, it is imperative to have a correct understanding of the road of socialist collectivization. It is a firm rule, beyond all doubt, that our country must uphold the road of socialist collectivization in agriculture. People seem not to disagree on this. But what is the road of socialist collectivization? For a long time, there have been various theories. Some people hold that only that type of economy characterized by "the three-level system of ownership with the production team as the basic accounting unit, collective labor and unified distribution" is the socialist collective economy. Now the document clearly points out: At present the main economic form in our country's rural areas is a collective economy that is organized in varying sizes and has different forms of management. Alongside it are state farms and a family-based economy, serving a supplementary role. Such a diversified socialist agricultural economic structure tends to bring about faster development of social productive forces and gives full play to the superiority of the socialist system. It is bound to open up vast vistas for economic construction and social development in the rural areas. This makes people aware that there should be more than one type of the socialist collective economy in agriculture. Integrating scattered farming households with the collective and state through various contracts while maintaining the system of public ownership of the principal means of production, as what we are doing in some localities, is also a type of socialist collective economy. Without doubt, this type would be more popular to commune members, in view of the present level of productive forces, peasants' consciousness and cadres' managerial ability in most localities in our country. The discussion of this question in the "summary of the minutes of the national conference on rural work" will assist the vast numbers of cadres and masses in further emancipating their minds, opening their vision and enhancing their understanding of socialist collective agriculture.

To study the "summary of the minutes of the national conference on rural work," we must have a good study style and a correct attitude. We must not quote it out of context, pick out only what we need and onesidedly understand or even distort its guidelines according to what we like or dislike. For instance, the document clearly states: "Signing contracts with groups, households or individuals only indicates the size of the labor force unit. This in no way reflects either progress or backwardness in production. However, the contracts must be signed according to local production needs at that particular time. Unified management should be carried out where suitable, while division of labor should be carried out where appropriate." Some comrades ignore "suitable" and "appropriate" but abstractly argue which is better: "unified management" or "signing of contracts." Those favoring "unified management" say that it is a must to uphold the orientation of collectivization, while others in favor of signing contracts argue that "signing contracts" is also a type of collective economy. As both insist on their opinions, no agreement can be reached. In fact, if they fully understood the guidelines of the document and paid attention to what is "suitable" and "appropriate" to the local conditions at the particular time, there would be no such difference of opinion. Even if they had different opinions, they would quickly eliminate the difference and reach agreement. Likewise, we believe that as long as we have a good study style and fully study and appropriately apply this party Central Committee document and arm the rural cadres with its guidelines, it will not be difficult to find correct solutions to all other problems on people's understanding and work that have now arisen in rural areas in the course of advance. We will then be able to bring about the continued, vigorous development of the situation in our rural areas.

HONGQI SEES NEED FOR STAUNCH, COMPETENT MARXISTS

HK070140 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 7 Apr 82 p 4

[By HONGQI editorial board]

[Text] We are going through a historical stage of great changes and development, from chaos to order and from poverty to abundance. The task of the party is to lead our 1 billion people to gradually build up the country into a modernised, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power. Faced with this new situation and new task, party members and cadres, especially high and middle-level leading cadres, must be sober, staunch and competent Marxists.

A Marxist must first of all be sober to have a farsighted and comprehensive view and accurate assessment of the present situation.

Our party and state have passed through the crisis created by the "Cultural Revolution" and are again marching toward prosperity. This does not mean, however, that other than war, there are no dangers to our socialist cause. On the contrary, dangers exist even in time of peace.

Law-breaking criminal activities in the economic field are now much more widespread than they were 30 years ago. Corrupted by capitalist thinking, some party members and cadres and even party organisations have degenerated. This clearly shows that there are dangers other than war which could cause our party and state to wane and decay.

What do these dangers stem from? It goes without saying that we must maintain vigilance against the aggression and subversion of imperialists and social imperialists. Neither must we be complacent about the activities of the remnants of the counter-revolutionary cliques headed by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. But we should be even more aware that fortresses are most vulnerable to attacks from within. In this sense, the main danger lies within the party itself in the possible moral degeneration of wavering members.

As to the party itself, the key is held by the leaders of its high and middle levels, its principal leading cadres. In leading a population of 1 billion people toward socialist modernisation, our party will need 10,000 or 20,000 Marxists who have mastered Marxism-Leninism systematically and not piecemeal, practically, and not in empty phraseology.

At the moment we are facing a serious struggle between capitalist thinking and socialist thinking. The corruption of the rank and file members of the party by capitalist thinking and its way of life is rather serious. Even certain veteran cadres have been shot down by the "sugar-coated bullets" of bourgeois ideology. Capitalist thinking has penetrated into the militant Communist Party -- a fact that cannot be ignored.

On the economic front, smuggling, bribery, corruption and embezzlement, and appropriation of large quantities of state property for personal use, are all manifestations of bourgeois liberalisation under the present historical conditions of an open policy towards the world and new domestic policies to activate the economy. Our present struggle will determine the success or failure of our socialist modernisation, and the prosperity or decline of our nation.

We must not, however, forget historical experiences and lessons. Capitalist thinking and bourgeois liberalisation, after all, are not the principal contradiction in our country. That remains the increasing material and cultural needs of our people and the backwardness of our production which can only be solved through the socialist modernisation, which we must resolutely accomplish.

Some people attribute the occurrence of corruption to the party's open policy toward the world and domestic economic policies. This is totally wrong. We must make explicit that such policies are firm and unshakable and introduced in accordance with the needs of our socialist modernisation. These correct policies will be enforced even after our economy is developed.

History shows us that the problem of upholding the position of the proletariat and of maintaining the party's communist integrity, and the problem of preventing capitulation to opposing classes, has always existed. We must firmly keep in mind that the ultimate objective of our party is the realisation of the ideal of communism, and we must always use the ideological system of communism to regulate and guide our actions.

At the moment, we must combine political staunchness with the scientific foresight and be bold and resolute in solving new problems. We must learn two sets of skill: that of organising domestic construction and that of developing international economic relations. We must also learn to promote both socialist modernisation and socialist civilisation and have a correct understanding of the relationship between the two.

We must redouble our efforts to study Marxism-Leninism at every critical turn of the revolution. Our party members and cadres, especially leading cadres at high and middle levels, must maintain communist integrity and not allow the ideological level and political consciousness of party members to drop or to be corrupted by the bourgeoisie.

LENIN CITED ON RAISING QUALITY OF CADRES

HK070825 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Liu Mengyi [0491 1125 5030]: "A Major Policy Decision for Raising the Quality of Cadres -- Thoughts After Reading Lenin's Last Essay"]

[Text] "Better Fewer, but Better" is Lenin's last well-known essay. It is still of great immediate significance today in building a socialist country.

In this essay the question of reorganizing and improving the state organs was prominently raised. But how do we reorganize and improve the state organs? It is necessary to absorb the "knowledgeable, educated and trained people" in the state organs and substitute them for those who have not received systematic education and lack knowledge and those who "do things by relying on tough and shock tactics or only on their vim and vigor." Otherwise, the proletarian state apparatus will be destroyed by the vicious practice of "bureaucratism" left by the old society. This is very dangerous.

In this essay Lenin also required that in order to "renovate our state apparatus, we must set the tasks of first, to learn, second, to learn and third, to learn," and that "learning should not remain a dead letter or a fashionable catch-phrase but should really become part of our very being, should actually and fully become a constituent part of our social life." He pointed out that what is most harmful for us in doing so is that we always believe that we know something and refuse to modestly learn from books and learn from experts. He stressed that all those who would take up posts in the state organs should, first of all, be examined and checked. Although Lenin said this more than 50 years ago, it is still of great immediate guiding significance for us in reforming our state system today. The setting of the tasks of "streamlining organization and training cadres in rotation" by our party recently is an application and development of the above-mentioned ideas of Lenin under the concrete conditions of our country. While stressing the importance of "streamlining organization," the party also stressed the importance of "training cadres in rotation." This is an inheritance of Lenin's idea of cadre training.

In order to do a good job in streamlining organization at present, it is necessary to correctly comprehend the slogan of "streamlining organization and training cadres in rotation." To attain this aim, it is necessary conscientiously to study and understand the spirit and essence of Lenin's essay. Now some cadres have incorrectly comprehended this slogan. They have one-sidedly stressed the first half and ignored the second half, thinking that "streamlining" is more important than "training" or thinking that "training" is only for those cadres who have left their posts, so that they can have something to do. Some other cadres have even said: Why should I be trained if I have to leave my post? This is not correct. It is a misunderstanding of the slogan of "streamlining organization and training cadres in rotation."

Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out in his "report on the restructuring of the State Council" that "in this streamlining, the number of staff in various departments will be reduced to a prescribed size, but this does not mean that some specific people have been predetermined as those who will be cut." "If conditions allow, cadres must be granted the chance to study. They must be trained in rotation so that they can acquire cultural and technological knowledge for the construction of socialist modernization." It is clear that the training is not a measure to make arrangements for cadres who have left their posts but an important measure to gradually raise the quality of the cadre contingent in a planned way and a strategic policy decision to make the cadre contingent gradually meet the requirements of the four modernizations.

Lenin pointed out that it was impossible to build communism in a country of illiterate people. Similarly, we are sure to say that in a country which has a contingent of cadres who lack the necessary cultural and scientific knowledge and professional capability, it is impossible to realize the goal of the four modernizations. The present cadre contingent in our country is actually incompatible with the requirements of the modernization drive. It is true that many cadres have high revolutionary aspirations, but it is also true that they lack the knowledge and skills for fulfilling the revolutionary tasks of modernization. They are somewhat like those people Lenin mentioned who "do things by relying on tough and shock tactics or only on vim and vigor." If this status quo of our cadre contingent is not changed, the cause of modernization can never be accomplished. In the past, the long-existing "leftist" errors in our work were, to a large extent, results of some cadres, especially some leading cadres, "doing things by relying on tough and shock tactics." Therefore, the question of learning that which was stressed by Lenin in his last essay is really very important for most of our cadres, and the training in rotation and in a planned way is absolutely necessary for our party and government cadres. Lacking the necessary scientific and cultural knowledge and the necessary professional knowledge, many of our cadres do not know or do not act in accordance with the objective law in the economic construction. They have always done things in a rush or done them blindly. As a result, work that could have been done much better was usually badly done, and the state and the people had to suffer, again and again, from serious losses. This is a bitter lesson in the past, and now it is time for us to make a change.

More than 2 years ago our party raised the question of making our cadre contingent younger, knowledgeable and trained in a special fields. This has been proved to be entirely correct. The problem will surely be solved step by step through "streamlining organization" and "training cadres in rotation." This is demanded by the great revolutionary goal of modernization. Only on this basis can we realize true revolutionization which suits the demands of modernization and truly and rapidly promote the development of the modernization drive.

FIRST QUARTER INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT INCREASE NOTED

OW072027 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA) -- China's industrial production made further advances in the first quarter of this year: Light industrial production continued to grow at a fairly high speed while heavy industrial production began to rise steadily, and energy production was better than expected.

According to the State Statistical Bureau, gross industrial output value was 129,320 million yuan in the first three months of this year, an increase of 11.6 percent over the same period of last year. A breakdown of figures shows that light industrial output value went up 14.6 percent and heavy industrial output value, 8.5 percent. Energy output, calculated in terms of standardized coal, was up 9.8 percent.

These figures provide further proof of Premier Zhao Ziyang's recent statement that after a period of readjustment, China's economy has passed the difficult phase and it is on the path of steady growth. One of the major aims of the present readjustment is to produce more consumer goods to meet the growing needs of the people and to achieve proportionate development of the national economy.

Compared with the first quarter of 1978, the year before the readjustment began, gross light industrial output value in the 1982 January-March period rose 61.8 percent, reaching 67,250 million yuan. The proportion taken up by light industry in the national industrial output value rose to 52 percent in the first quarter of this year from the 42.7 percent in 1978.

In the first quarter of this year about 1.37 million television sets were produced, more than the total for 1979, and half a million tape recorders were manufactured, over three times the 1979 figure. These items were beyond the reach of most people only four years ago, but are now in heavy demand following the increase in the income of the workers and peasants.

The output of cotton cloth, silks, silk fabrics, woolen piece goods, knitting wool, chemical fibers, sugar and beer increased from 9.5 percent to 43.5 percent in the first quarter, compared with the same period of last year.

An important reason is with the adoption of the responsibility system in recent years, production of cereals, cotton, edible oil seeds and other industrial crops all increased, providing light industry with more raw materials.

Heavy industrial output, which dropped for a time during the readjustment, began to go up in the fourth quarter of last year. It rose by 8.5 percent in the first quarter of this year compared with the same period of 1981.

Another outstanding feature in the January-March industrial production is output of cement and plate glass needed for large-scale housing construction both in town and countryside increased by 10 percent and 23.1 percent respectively over the same period of last year. Output of chemical fertilizers and walking tractors was up 10 percent and 47.3 percent respectively.

The supply of energy has been fairly tight in China and energy output slightly decreased last year compared with the preceding year. Energy output in the first three months of this year reached 154.1 million tons in terms of standardized coal, an increase of 9.8 percent over the same period of last year, of which raw coal increased by 13 percent.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON DECORUM, COURTESY

HK080725 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "May the Flowers of Decorum Be in Full Bloom"]

[Text] The first "national decorum and courtesy month" has come to a close. It has added a touch of springtime to the flourishing motherland and left behind a glorious chapter in the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

For a whole month, in response to the call of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, hundreds of millions of people throughout the country have vigorously and enthusiastically thrown themselves into various public service activities for transforming society and changing prevailing habits and customs. From innocent and artless children and young friends in the prime of life to leading cadres with gray temples, many people have headed for the streets to work for the good of society and to serve the people. After a month of effort, the complexion of environmental sanitation has changed, public order has taken a turn for the better and service quality has improved. In the direction of wiping out "filth," the results are even more outstanding: Piles of "rubbish" have been removed, sewers have been cleaned up and spitting and littering in public places have been reduced. "Dead corners" not swept in many years have initially changed their features. On the basis of paying attention to environmental "purification," many organs, factories, army units, schools and shops are also paying attention to planting trees and beautifying the environment. Some cities have in succession set up "young pioneers" sanitation streets" and developed "I love the street in front of our school" activities. These are new things in transforming the features of environmental sanitation and developing social ethics education. There has also been a new development in the activity of learning from Lei Feng and establishing a new style among the young people. "Youth service teams" and "learn from Lei Feng groups" are ushering in the spring breeze of the time and bringing warmth to thousands of homes. They have enriched the contents of the "national decorum and courtesy month" and supplied new experiences for the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

From a single drop of water, one can see the radiance of the sun. The gratifying phenomena appearing in "national decorum and courtesy month" have enabled people to become deeply aware that it is possible to transform the existing "filthy," "chaotic" and "unsatisfactory" conditions and that there is high hope for creating a good sanitary environment, establishing stable social order and improving service quality. A month ago, some of the comrades did not approve of the development of this kind of activities and doubted whether or not it could produce any significant result. Actually, changing unhealthy bad habits and getting rid of uncivilized serious maladies are definitely not easy things to do. However, a thousand-li journey is started by taking the first step, and an ideal environment can only be created as a result of efforts made little by little. The "decorum and courtesy month" is the first step of this thousand-li journey.

Now we have successfully taken this first step. Practice has proved that as long as the leading members at various levels set the example and practice what they preach, and as long as everyone understands his own responsibility and fulfills his own obligation, we will be able to change the "filthy," "chaotic" and "unsatisfactory" condition, change the mood of the whole society, cure once and for all the 10 years of serious maladies and eliminate the deep-rooted evils. We should have this kind of confidence.

Recently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping summed up the situation of our country in two words: We are very backward. There is hope. We indeed have many backward things and backward places. "Filthy" environmental sanitation, "chaotic" public order and "unsatisfactory" service quality are a kind of backwardness. The development of "decorum and courtesy month" activities is a struggle against backwardness. Changing the social atmosphere and carrying out the four modernizations are also a struggle against backwardness. We neither conceal the fact of spitting and littering on streets nor cover up shortcomings and mistakes in political life and economic construction. This is precisely an expression of our confidence and strength. As long as we do not indulge in rhetoric and pay attention to solid work, the prospects of eliminating the "filthy," chaotic" and unsatisfactory" conditions, restructuring politics and readjusting the economy are very bright.

A month is a short time. Cleaning up the environment, reestablishing public order and improving service quality can only be described as just a good beginning. Judging from conditions throughout the country, some localities have done a good job and achieved outstanding results. Some are only limited to making a call in general and there is no concrete guidance or realistic measures. There are also a few of them which have not touched the "dead corners." Getting rid of uncivilized and unhealthy old habits and cultivating fine social customs and habits cannot be accomplished at a single stroke, and the task in the future will still be extremely arduous. We not only must fully notice the achievement and significance of the "decorum and courtesy month," but we must also not overestimate them. Some of the comrades are worried that this is only "a passing wind" and before very long old troubles and habits will reassert themselves. This calls for vigilance on our part. We must give play to the spirit of "tenacious" struggle and cherish the new situation created in this month. We must conscientiously sum up and adhere to the good experiences and methods proved effective in the "decorum and courtesy month," put them into regular practice and keep on consolidating and developing the achievements of the "decorum and courtesy month."

May the budding flowers of civility be in full bloom in every corner of the motherland!

WAN LI ADDRESSES RALLY ON 'SOCIALIST ETHICS'

OWO81337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA) -- A mass rally was held in Beijing this afternoon to sum up the activities of "socialist ethics month" which took place in March and commend 1,056 outstanding units and individuals in the capital. Beijing Mayor Jiao Ruoyu presided over the rally in the Great Hall of the People. Over 6,000 people attended the rally.

Addressing the rally, Vice-Premier Wan Li said there had been some good results in China's first "socialist ethics month" and he appealed for regulations and measures to consolidate the achievements. "Our cities and towns are somewhat cleaner, people more orderly and service better," he said. The government has declared that national "socialist ethics month" will be observed in March every year from now on.

Vice-Premier Wan Li praised the millions of Beijing residents for playing a leading role in the nationwide campaign.

What was significant, he pointed out, was that the activities had increased people's confidence in China's modernization program.

To ensure continuance of socialist ethics activities, Wan Li advocated passing new rules and regulations. Groups of workers, peasants, teachers, students, service workers, government functionaries and neighborhood residents should also make proposals on how to keep up the good work, he suggested.

Liu Daosheng, secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee, said the city had handled nearly 200,000 tons of garbage and planted some 17 million trees during March. Traffic accidents in Beijing last month dropped by 15.6 percent compared to March 1981 while criminal offences went down by 14.5 percent, the secretary reported.

He praised primary school pupils who are cleaning up 2,500 streets regularly and 30,000 groups of young people who have promised to help disabled and childless old persons.

Liu Daosheng announced that Beijing's industrial output value last month increased by 8.9 percent over March 1981. Because of the improved service, he said, four large department stores in Beijing had received 124,000 letters of thanks from customers during March, 19 times the February figure. Speaking of future activities, the secretary said Beijing would carry out several mass campaigns in the coming summer to eliminate flies, mosquitoes, rats and cockroaches.

Beijing residents' ethics pledges, suggested by the municipal federation of trade unions, the communist Youth League and the Women's Federation, were approved at the mass rally. They included pledges of patriotism, love for the Communist Party, courtesy, hygiene, discipline, birth control, simple weddings and funerals; boycott of pornography and protection of trees, antiques, scenic spots, birds and public property. Three representatives of outstanding units also told of their experiences during the month.

CYL ISSUES CIRCULAR ON 'MAY 4TH' ACTIVITIES

OWO70552 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0257 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA) -- The CYL Central Committee recently issued a circular on commemorating May 4th, Youth Day. The circular called on CYL organizations in various localities to carry forward patriotic traditions, strengthen communist ideological education, consolidate and expand the fruits of the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities, mobilize the CYL members and youth and make new contributions toward building socialist spiritual and material civilization through May 4th commemorative activities this year.

The circular says: Various localities must, through May 4th commemorative activities, carry out education among youth on the love of the motherland, socialism and the party; study our country's modern history of revolutionary struggle and learn from the lofty quality of the forerunners of the May 4th Movement and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who loved the motherland and served mankind. They must educate youth to foster a revolutionary outlook on life, combat the corrupt capitalist ideology, have faith in the superiority of the socialist system and raise national self-respect and confidence. They must carry out education on the economic situation, lead youth in transforming their patriotic zeal into concrete action in building the motherland, doing their job well, studying diligently and waging a hard struggle.

The circular says: The CYL organizations in various localities should earnestly sum up the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" experience and energetically promote communist ethics. Learning from Lei Feng, performing good deeds and helping others should be included in regular work in CYL organizations at all levels. The effective form of activities such as "youth service teams," "Learning from Lei Feng groups," and "red-scarf sanitation street" projects should be consolidated and expanded, and the "five stresses and four beauties" activities continued in a sustained way. Youth should be mobilized around May 4th to continue activities in the public interest by emphasizing efforts to do away with "dirtiness, disorder and discourtesy" so as to make contributions toward improving environmental sanitation and the social mood.

The circular concludes: Activities commemorating May 4th should be specifically carried out at the grassroots level according to local conditions and with an emphasis on actual results. Various localities may organize youth to study Chairman Mao's "The May 4th Movement" and "Serve the People"; invite revolutionaries of the older generation to talk about traditions; organize youth to read books on the history of the revolutionary struggle since May 4th, biographies of heroes and literary works; see educational films and plays and embark on varied and colorful cultural, recreational and sports activities. They may also commend a number of advanced youth and advanced youth collectives in order to whip up an upsurge of learning from and catching up with the advanced. Youth papers and periodicals in various localities should do propaganda work well around activities commemorating May 4th.

VETERANS URGE REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS EDUCATION

OW080105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1450 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA) -- On 7 April some veteran cadres and fighters in Beijing attended a discussion meeting on how to step up education in revolutionary traditions among youngsters. The meeting was sponsored by the editorial department of HONGQI journal, the editorial committee of LAOZHANSHI SHIWEN JI [COLLECTION OF VETERAN FIGHTERS' POEMS AND ARTICLES] and the editorial department of FU DAO YUAN [COUNSELORS] journal. At the meeting the veteran cadres and fighters said that it is work of strategic significance and a glorious task for all veteran cadres and fighters to be concerned about the healthy growth of the next generation, carry forward our revolutionary traditions and train successors to carry on our revolutionary cause and prosper.

More than ten veteran cadres and fighters attended the meeting. In the long revolutionary war and socialist construction, they made contributions to the motherland and the people. Most of them have now retreated to the second or third line, but they are still concerned with the future of the motherland and are determined to do all they can to train and educate the next generation.

Han Zuoli, adviser to the Beijing Municipal Education Bureau, said at the meeting: To educate the youngsters in revolutionary traditions is an important task of training revolutionary successors. It should draw the attention of the family, the school and society.

Zhao Jianmin, head of the advisory group of the Third Ministry of Machine Building, said: All old comrades witnessed the dark old society. They know that today a new China has not come easily. In order to overthrow the three big mountains [imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism] many revolutionary martyrs gave their lives and performed heroic and moving deeds. We should tell the youngsters about them so that they will not forget our past.

Cao Ying, Standing Committee member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, pointed out that it requires the joint efforts of various fronts to do a good job in educating the youngsters.

Sun Yi, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the PLA Armymen Association, is a white-haired, veteran Red Army man. Old but vigorous and full of pride and enthusiasm, he has done a great deal in educating the youngsters. He pointed out the necessity to befriend the youth, teenagers and children and educate them in socialism, communism, patriotism, revolutionary heroism, collectivism and glorious traditions and work style.

Wu Yuanduo, vice president of the Science Academy under the Fifth Ministry of Machine Building, is an old fighter once hailed by people as China's Pavel Korchagin. He very happily attended the meeting despite illness. He pointed out the need to help the youngsters raise their scientific and cultural level while carrying out education in revolutionary traditions among them.

Also present at the meeting were Zhang Kai, vice minister of the Ministry of Civil Affairs; Lin Xiaoxia, deputy chief editor of HONGQI journal; Zhang Chongwen, adviser to the Political Department of the PLA Railway Engineer Corps; Sun Xiang, secretary general of the Veteran Fighters Association of the Railway Engineer Corps; Zhang Luo, chief of the Propaganda Department of the Veteran Fighters Association of the Railway Engineer Corps; Xie Hegeng, former editor of Shijie Zhishi [World Knowledge] Publishing House; and Gao Yuying, vice chairman of the Xicheng Ward CPPCC Committee of Beijing Municipality.

Zhou Pengcheng, secretary of the CYL Central Committee, and comrades from the Veteran Cadres Bureau of the CCP Central Committee's Organization Department also attended the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Shu Yuanzhang, chief editor of FU DAO YUAN journal.

MILITARY SCIENCE BOOK'S WRITERS, EDITORS HONORED

OW070230 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Apr (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department held a meeting today to present awards to writers and editorial units of the "Book Series on Popularization of Military Science" [6511 0057 4430 2528 0654 2579]. The "Book Series on Popularization of Military Science," which was published by the Fighters Publishing House, was compiled by 72 army units and more than 280 people. This book series is rich in content, realistic, excellent in language and illustrations and easy to understand. It is useful in strengthening the educational training of army units, in raising the scientific and cultural level of cadres and fighters, and is welcomed by the broad masses of commanders, fighters, militia-men, youth and students. This book series was nationally rated as an excellent book on science and technology, of which "Modern Combat Aircraft," "A Well-Known Telephone Family," "Weather and Flying" and "The Secrets of Contagious Diseases" won the national "New Long March Prize for Excellent Books on Popularization of Science" and were rated as excellent books on the popularization of science. To recognize their achievements, the General Political Department decided to present a collective award to the writers and editorial units of the "Book Series on Popularization of Military Science."

Present at the meeting to extend greetings were Huang Yukun and Hua Nan, deputy directors of the General Political Department. In his speech, Li Wei, director of the Propaganda Department of the General Political Department, said: In modernizing and regularizing our army today, we urgently need to arm the broad masses of cadres and fighters with modern scientific and technological knowledge. Only by popularizing scientific and technological knowledge more extensively, penetratingly and persistently can we cope with the needs of army building. He hoped that the writers and editors would make sustained efforts and compile more and better materials on military science and technology and do more in popularizing science and technology and in raising the scientific and cultural level of our army.

ANHUI HOLDS RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE CONGRESS

OW031349 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to a report by this station's reporter, the first provincial congress of returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents, which lasted 4 days, triumphantly closed in Hefei on the afternoon of 1 April. The congress elected the first committee of the Anhui Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese. The deputies attending the congress were happy because the broad masses of returned Overseas Chinese in the province now have an organization of their own. They expressed their determination to continue to carry forward the patriotic spirit and to fully utilize their individual favorable conditions to positively carry out their work among the masses of Overseas Chinese in the country so as to make contributions to the fulfillment of the three major tasks in the 1980's.

The first provincial congress of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents opened on 29 March. Through study and discussion during the past few days, the deputies expressed the belief that the party Central Committee cherishes a deep love for the broad masses of returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents and compatriots residing abroad and is greatly concerned about them. Everyone expressed warm support for the central authorities' policy on Overseas Chinese affairs and expressed determination to resolutely implement the policy.

After conscientious discussions, the congress unanimously adopted the constitution of the Anhui provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese and, on the basis of democratic consultations, elected the first committee of the federation. It is a people's organization under the leadership of the provincial party committee and a bridge for the party and the government to get in contact with returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents and Overseas Chinese abroad. (Zeng Zhaosheng) was elected chairman. (Wang Yaohua) and (Wan Xi) were elected vice chairmen.

The congress also adopted an appeal to returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents throughout the country. The appeal says: Returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents have always been an important force in China's revolution and construction. To bring into better play the role of returned Overseas Chinese comrades and their dependents in the four modernizations, it is proposed that they conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; resolutely implement the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; actively take part in the "five-stresses and four-beauties" activities; consciously abide by discipline and laws; advocate changes of customs and habits; make efforts to build a socialist spiritual civilization; positively carry forward the fine tradition of loving the country and the hometown; resolutely support the party's leadership; unswervingly take the socialist road; consciously safeguard the country's honor and the national pride; continuously raise socialist consciousness, scientific and technological levels and labor skills; and work hard for the continuous development of agriculture, the great progress of industry and the tremendous development of economic construction in the province.

FUJIAN HOLDS PROVINCIAL INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

OW070613 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] At a provincial conference on industry and communications today, Comrade (Xiao Jian), chairman of the Fujian Provincial Economic Commission, delivered a report entitled "Do a Good and Effective Job in Industry and Communications This Year With the Stress on Better Economic Results."

In the report, Comrade (Xiao Jian) pointed out: The guidelines for production in industry and communications in our province this year and the objectives in this regard call for an increase in product variety, for a balanced production, for stress on economic results and for putting quality first. All localities and departments should organize balanced production according to the state plan with the stress on better economic results. Leading comrades at various levels on the industrial and communications front should brace up, perform their work in a practical manner, enhance their understanding of these guidelines and make great progress in work. They should fully mobilize the broad masses of workers and staff members to pay attention to economic results and to work hard to bring about a new situation in our province's industry and communications this year.

Comrade (Xiao Jian) said: The province's total industrial output value this year is targeted for a 7.2-percent increase over last year, but we should strive for an 8-percent increase. This is an unexaggerated growth rate that will reflect good economic results. Vigorous efforts must be made to fulfill the task of increasing output value by 10 percent in light and textile industries this year, and it will be better to overfulfill this task. Vigorous efforts should be made to develop the production of textile products, foodstuffs and durable consumer goods. At the same time, a good job should be done in the production of small products and small and medium-sized farm implements. Heavy industrial output value is targeted for a 2.1-percent increase over last year. In heavy industry, it is necessary to further readjust the orientation of service and the product mix and to open new avenues for production. Further efforts should be made to carry out industrial economic activities with foreign countries and to produce exports, especially competitive ones. At the same time, it is also necessary to develop communications, transportation and the postal service.

NEWLY EXPANDED FUZHOU AIRPORT BEGINS OPERATION

OW011924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Fuzhou, April 1 (XINHUA) -- The newly expanded airport in coastal Fuzhou City, capital of Fujian Province, went into operation today. The airport can now accommodate Tridents and Boeing 737's, whereas formerly only small planes with 40 passengers could land and take off. The new tower control system permits night flights, whereas only daytime flights were possible previously. According to an airport spokesman, the expansion project began last June to handle the growing air traffic following the expansion of tourism and foreign trade. It was completed two months ahead of schedule. The main runway was lengthened to 2,400 meters. It is expected the number of passengers, cargo and mail handled by the airport will be quadrupled, the spokesman said.

Fuzhou now operates domestic air routes to Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Hangzhou and Nanchang. New air routes will be opened to other cities and regions. A new airport at Xiamen (Amoy) near the special economic zone is now under construction. Upon completion, this airport will be able to accommodate Tridents and Boeing 737's.

XU JIATUN ADDRESSES JIANGSU UNITED FRONT MEETING

OW291305 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] A provincial conference on united front work concluded on 27 March. The conference stressed that the party committees and united front work departments at various levels should conscientiously sum up experience, vigorously implement the various policies on united front work, forge a truly openhearted relationship with nonparty friends and be willing to share honor and disgrace with them.

The conference opened in Nanjing on 21 March. Present were responsible comrades of united front work departments of various prefectural, municipal and county party committees; responsible comrades in charge of united front work at various universities, colleges, schools and scientific research units; responsible comrades of provincial-level departments, commissions, offices and bureaus concerned; and cadres at or above the section level of provincial united front department. The participants earnestly studied the guidelines laid down by the national conference on united front work, which made them understand more clearly the importance of united front work. They also realized that, like seizing state power, undertaking the four modernizations cannot be successful without using the magic weapon of the united front. This enabled them to increase their consciousness and sense of responsibility in performing united front work well.

The conference pointed out: In the province, united front work is performed much more vigorously now than 5 years ago. Progress has already been made in some aspects. United front work has played an important role in uniting the people throughout the province in carrying out the four modernizations and developing the political situation of stability and unity.

The conference called for continuous efforts to eliminate the leftist influence, to prevent and overcome closed-doorism and the erroneous trend of monopolizing everything, to forge a truly close, openhearted relationship with nonparty friends and to be willing to share honor and disgrace with them.

The conference held: To make still greater progress in united front work this year, it is necessary for the whole party to attach importance to this work and for everyone to take part in it. Vigorous efforts should be made to implement the various policies on united front work, to make proper arrangements for nonparty personages and to step up the work of CPPCC organizations at various levels. We should strive to perform nationality and religious work well and to further arouse the enthusiasm of the various democratic parties, intellectuals, former industrials and businessmen as well as other nonparty personages so that they will contribute more to carrying out the three major tasks [san da ren wu 0005 1129 0117 0523].

Xu Jiatun and Hu Hong, responsible persons of the provincial party committee, and Guan Wenwei, adviser to the provincial party committee, addressed the conference. Comrade Bao Houchang presided over the conference and made a concluding report. At the conference, Jiang Zonglu, director of the united front work department of the provincial party committee, and Xie Kedong, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, delivered speeches on united front work.

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

Resolution on Work Report

OW011123 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The following is the resolution adopted on 29 March 1982 by the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress regarding the work report of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress:

The Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress approves the work report of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress given by Zhang Yuqing, vice chairman and secretary general [of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress]. The session is satisfied with the work that has been done by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress since the closing of the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress.

The session maintains that, under the leadership of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress must firmly implement the guidelines set by the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, strive to achieve greater accomplishments, correct the mistakes that have been made and do an even better job in the future.

The session maintains that the supervision over how the state laws and decrees and the local regulations have been implemented by the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate must continue to be strengthened and that our province's major projects must be decided upon after earnest discussion.

It holds that the local legislation must be strengthened in accordance with state laws and decrees and our province's realities. Local economic regulations, in particular, must be studied and formulated to meet the needs of the four modernizations and economic readjustment. Contacts with the people's representatives and standing committees of people's congresses at all levels must be strengthened. Inspection trips must be made selectively and according to plan. In-depth investigation and study must be made so the masses' voice can be heard and the opinions and demands of the people's representatives and the masses can be reflected in time and seriously studied and effectively handled.

It also holds that the system of work must be further improved so its efficiency can be enhanced, so its functions can be actively exercised, so its role of being the local organ of the state power can be given full play and so it can make still greater contributions to the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Resolution on Judicial Work

OW020835 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The following is the resolution adopted on 29 March 1982 by the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress regarding the work report submitted by the Jiangxi Provincial Higher People's Court and the work report submitted by the Jiangxi Provincial People's Procuratorate:

The Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress approves the "work report of the Jiangxi Provincial Higher People's Court" presented by President Liu Bin and approves the "work report of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Procuratorate" presented by Chief Procurator Chen Keguang. The session is satisfied with the great deal of work that has been done and the great success that has been achieved by the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate since the closing of the Third Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress.

The session maintains that people's courts and people's procuratorates at all levels in Jiangxi must, under the unified leadership of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, uphold the four basic principles and, in accordance with state laws, give full play to their functions as judicial organs and legal supervisory organs, work in coordination with the public security organs to fully implement the criminal law and the law of criminal procedures and mobilize the masses to carry out penetrating investigation and study and to steadily, accurately and relentlessly strike at counterrevolutionaries and criminal elements in order to maintain normal social order and enhance stability and unity.

The session maintains that it is necessary to earnestly study, propagate and implement the "decision on harshly punishing criminals who have seriously undermined the economy" adopted by the 22d Session of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee, ruthlessly fight economic crimes and harshly and promptly punish according to law criminals who have seriously undermined the economy and staff members of state organizations who have taken part in, harbored and tolerated the committing of economic crimes so that the socialist system and the smooth progress of the four modernizations can be safeguarded with resolve.

The session holds that it is necessary to earnestly study and propagate the state's newly-promulgated "the PRC law of civil procedure (for trial implementation)" and make active preparations for its trial implementation. The session also holds that the judicial and procuratorial organs must be organizationally strengthened and their work staff reinforced and reorganized. Also, the session holds that active efforts must be made to train police cadres so their political and professional qualities will improve and so they will behave honestly in performing their duties, execute the law impartially and make active contributions to the enhancement of the socialist people's democracy, the strengthening of the socialist legal system, the consolidation of the people's democratic dictatorship and the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

SHANGHAI NOTES SUPPLY, MARKETING PROBLEMS

OWO40547 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Shanghai continued to promote industrial production in the first quarter and the situation was good. The city reported a 6.6-percent increase in total industrial output value in the first quarter of this year over the same period of last year, overfulfilling the first quarter plan issued by the municipal government by 2.8 percent.

Since the beginning of this year, the vast number of cadres and masses on the industrial front in Shanghai Municipality have studied and implemented the report made by Comrade Zhao Ziyang at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC. They have further enhanced their revolutionary vigor and made great efforts to increase economic results. Leading cadres at all levels have seriously learned a lesson from the reduction of production in the first half of last year and made good, timely preparations for production in the first quarter. They have made arrangements for production in accordance with the state's needs and the changes of the market.

Light industrial production continued to increase faster. Its output value in the first quarter constituted 57.1 percent of the municipality's total industrial output value. Heavy industry continued to pick up, a trend that first appeared during the fourth quarter of last year. Heavy industrial output value rose 3.9 percent over the corresponding period last year. The total purchasing value of export commodities increased by 14.3 percent over the corresponding period last year.

Output for 72 of 86 products under the state plan in the first 3 months reached or exceeded the quarterly quotas. Output of 64 products was greater than in the same period of last year. At least a 10-percent increase was registered in the output of bicycles, television sets, tape recorders, knitting wool, chemical fertilizer, insecticides and 27 other products.

The commercial, foreign trade, financial, banking, transport, labor, materials, capital construction and other departments also proceeded from the economic results of overall importance, strengthened coordination and actively supported the increase of industrial production.

Although the city's industrial production plan in the first quarter was fulfilled satisfactorily, it failed to fulfill the original annual plan that called for an increase by 24.02 percent. In addition, because of greater changes in market demands, contradictions between supply and marketing of many products also increased gradually. There was a shortage of fuel supply and some raw and other materials. All this poses an obstacle to production in the second quarter.

Departments concerned call on all trades to further enhance revolutionary vigor, solve difficulties, strive hard to fulfill the second quarter's industrial production plan and achieve new results in increasing economic results.

REN ZHONGYI VIEWS CORRUPTION BY CAPITALIST IDEAS

HK020748 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1406 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Report: "Ren Zhongyi Calls on Party Committees at all Levels To Resist Corruption by Capitalist Ideas"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 1 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At a recent province-wide meeting of cadres at the three levels, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, called on party committees at all levels to strengthen political and ideological work and resist corruption by capitalist ideas.

Ren Zhongyi said that some newspapers in Hong Kong have published articles boasting of the influence of "Hong Kong culture" on Guangdong and seeking to make Guangdong "follow the Hong Kong pattern." This calls for our attention and vigilance. He said that we do not in general oppose the influence of foreign culture. Advanced foreign science and technology also represent a kind of culture which we must learn. Hong Kong also has progressive and patriotic culture and art. What we oppose and resist is decadent capitalist ideas and those reactionary, obscene and vulgar things appealing to low tastes. The so-called "Hong Kong" culture with which these Hong Kong people want to influence us is nothing more than decadent capitalist ideas. We must raise our vigilance against it, draw a sharp line of distinction and resolutely resist it.

Ren Zhongyi called for resolutely and thoroughly prohibiting reactionary and obscene audio- and videotapes. Other things and practices such as pornographic books, obscene pictures, gambling, and so forth must also be resolutely and thoroughly banned. Anything unhealthy involving culture, propaganda, tourism or recreational activities in guesthouses must be banned.

Ren Zhongyi held that the corrosive effect of capitalist ideas is seriously reflected in the ranks of the party in Guangdong. Every party member and the party leadership at all levels in particular should ponder this matter. He reaffirmed that in introducing special policies, we must oppose the "three special cases" -- special privileges, special treatment and special party members. We must insist on being "more severe in three respects" -- stricter discipline, stricter enforcement of law and stricter control. Party members and cadres must be conscientious in their work and have an unblemished reputation where economic matters are concerned.

NANFANG RIBAO COMMENTS ON COMBATING SMUGGLING

HK071503 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] NANFANG RIBAO today [7 April] publishes on its front page a long newsletter, entitled "Red Banner on the Promontory," about the deeds of (Changhu) fishing brigade in Lufeng County in withstanding the unhealthy trend of smuggling and also carries a commentator's article entitled "Good Teaching Material on Struggling Against Smuggling."

The commentator's article says: Under the situation of rampant smuggling activities in the vicinity, some 3,000 fishermen in (Changhu) fishing brigade of (Hudong) commune in Lufeng County have, approximately 100 times, closely rallied around the party branch, have not been tempted by heaps of bank notes and colorful foreign goods, have withstood corruption by capitalist ideology and have not been roped in and tempted by smugglers. It can be said that they cannot be blown down by the evil wind and cannot be attacked by unhealthy trends.

The reality of (Changhu) brigade shows that our core members of the masses fervently cherish socialism. Smuggling activities in some places along the coasts in our province were very rampant some time ago and the capitalist profit-before-everything mentality of "people cannot become rich without a windfall and horses cannot become fat without wild grass," greatly corrupted some cadres and people.

However, so long as we strengthen party leadership, wage a struggle against smuggling in accordance with the arrangements of the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee, and meanwhile strengthen ideological and political work, conduct education of the masses in socialism, patriotism and collectivism, and strengthen people's ability to withstand corruption, the unhealthy trends of smuggling and trafficking in smuggled goods can be curbed and the general mood of society can improve.

The incidents of (Changhu) brigade also tell us that although capitalist ideological corruption is all-pervasive and very harmful and dangerous, if the structure of our party is sound and can effectively resist corruption by all kinds of germs, the enemy's plot to corrupt, smash and overturn us cannot succeed.

The article points out: Opposing capitalist ideological corruption and striking blows at unlawful and criminal activities in the economic sphere are the starting point in rectifying the work style of the party. CCP organizations at all levels must spontaneously rectify the work style of the party in this struggle, educate and test party members in the struggle, and demand that party members withstand corruption and not get involved in economic criminal cases. We must be brave in struggling against unlawful and criminal activities. We must not become benign and uncontentious persons who are indifferent to matters of principle but must be strong fighters who struggle against corruption.

GUANGDONG PREPARES PEASANT ASSOCIATIONS

HK030155 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] With the agreement of the provincial CCP committee, Guangdong is preparing to set up peasant associations at all levels. The provincial CCP committee recently approved and circulated the views of the provincial poor and lower-middle peasant association party group on preparing the establishment of peasant associations at all levels. These views pointed out: The aim in setting up peasant associations at all levels is to better unite and organize the peasants of the whole province, promote the building of material and spiritual civilization in the rural areas, and strive to achieve the socialist modernization of agriculture. The peasant association is a mass organization. All members of people's communes who acknowledge the charter of the peasant association may join it.

In order to strengthen leadership over this work, the provincial CCP committee has set up a leadership group for preparing the establishment of peasant associations. Comrade Xue Guangjun is the head of the group.

GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL READJUSTMENT ANALYZED

HK030425 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0155 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Review: "The Great Changes in Guangdong Agriculture Are Now Over, and It Is Now Advancing Along a Smooth Path"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 3 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Materials from the just-concluded Guangdong agricultural work conference show that the great changes in Guangdong's agriculture are now over. At present all the nearly 400,000 production teams -- the basic agricultural unit -- in the province have established production responsibility systems; and the readjustment of cropping on 40 million mu of farmland has been completed. A new outlook has appeared in agricultural production.

Readjusting the cropping arrangements was one of the turning points in the province's agriculture. In the past the province put excessive emphasis on developing grain production and blindly pursued expansion of the grain area. As a result, industrial crops were squeezed out, and in some places orchards and forests were cut down to reclaim grain land, or else land suitable for industrial crops was switched to rice and other grain cultivation. This led to an imbalance within agriculture, and sometimes the economic returns were poor even though grain production rose.

Since the province started to readjust its cropping arrangements in 1978, grain crops have remained in first place, but the sown area has been arranged in rational proportion and gradually reduced. The grain area has been reduced by 12 million mu in the space of 3 years, and land unsuitable for grain has been switched to industrial crops. Economic returns have been outstanding and agriculture has yielded all-round increases in production and income as a result of reviving and developing the sown area of industrial crops. Total grain output rose in successive years; in 1981 grain production fell by over 2 billion jin compared with 1980, due to the fact that most parts of the province were hit by floods and typhoons. However, the general situation in agriculture was among the best on record. Industrial crop production showed large increases. Compared with 1980, peanuts increased by 13 percent; sugarcane, jute and ambary hemp, the main fruits, and tobacco rose by over 30 percent; and output of oil-bearing crops set a new record. The total value of the province's agricultural output rose by 3.3 percent.

The outstanding economic returns gained by Guangdong's agriculture are inseparable from the universal establishment of production responsibility systems. In the past, the production team peasants took part in collective labor like a swarm of bees, and egalitarianism was practiced in distribution. This adversely affected the peasants' enthusiasm. Now various types of production responsibility systems have been introduced; in particular the system linking remuneration to output has linked the collective interests of the production teams with the individual interests of the peasants comparatively well. The peasants can directly see their interests in the course of their daily labor; if they labor well, their income will increase. This has greatly stimulated the peasants' enthusiasm and initiative in production.

In recent years the crops have been sown and tended well both on the collective land and on the peasants' private plots, and there has been a notable increase in peasant incomes derived from collective production and domestic sideline occupations. The peasant income level has risen everywhere, and their food and clothing problems have been basically solved. In addition there have appeared a large number of collectives and peasant households that have become rich ahead of others, and there is a province-wide wave of peasant house-building. According to incomplete statistics, a total of 20 million square meters of new housing was built in the rural areas last year.

Judging by the present situation, the production responsibility systems introduced in every aspect of Guangdong agriculture have been stabilized, and the stage of perfecting them has now started; there are strict controls on readjustments in the grain area; and the emphasis in promoting diversification has started to shift to the mountains, waters, shores, grassy hillsides, and domestic cultivation and livestock breeding. Agriculture is now advancing along a smooth path.

GUANGDONG WATER CONSERVATION PROJECT COMPLETED

HK051314 Beijing ZHONGGUA XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0209 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The first stage of the construction of Taishan County -- one of Guangdong Province's major water conservation projects -- was completed at the end of March, 6 months ahead of schedule. An opening ceremony was held 3 April.

Six hundred people attended the opening ceremony, including responsible persons from the relevant departments in Guangdong Province, Foshan Prefecture and Taishan County; members of the delegation of the American Consulate General in Hong Kong; and Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots who came to visit their homeland.

The Talong water tunnel project is primarily intended to bring the water in the reservoir in the north of the county through a tunnel to the south in order to irrigate the more than 100,000 mu of cultivated land of the 4 communes in the southeast of the county. The first stage of the construction of the project consisted of building the water tunnel, building the sluice, enlarging the reservoir and building the main irrigation canal.

As a result of the completion of the first stage of construction, every year more than 48.51 million cubic meters of water will be carried through the tunnel to irrigate 122,000 mu of farmland and this will overcome the drought with which the communes in the south-west of Taishan County have been afflicted.

GUANGXI CIRCULAR ON FUNCTION OF PRODUCTION TEAMS

HK071215 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The Guangxi Regional People's Government recently issued a circular, demanding that all places strengthen the function of rural production teams organizations and give full play to the role of the economic function of the production team organizations.

The circular points out: From now on, all rural economic activities must be carried out by the production team organizations. For instance, the issuing of cloth coupons, the issuing of all relief funds and materials, the issuing and recovering of agricultural loans, the arranging and supporting of production funds, the transmitting of all plans for cultivation to lower levels, the purchasing of grain, the state monopoly for marketing grain, the returning of grain to households, the allocation and supply of night soil, the fulfillment of the assigned quotas for the purchase of agricultural and sideline products, the settling of purchase accounts, other economic and production activities and so on must be carried out by organizations' production team organizations.

The circular demands: In accordance with the spirit of the circular, all places must conduct an inspection. If the above-mentioned economic activities have been directly arranged for peasant households without passing through production teams, arrangements must be made so that tasks pass through production teams. This will be beneficial to putting the production team organizations on a sound basis and will ensure the fulfillment of all quotas. In accordance with the above-mentioned principle and the specific situation, all prefectures, municipalities and counties must formulate methods to implement it.

HENAN RADIO DISCUSSES CULTIVATING YOUNGER CADRES

HK060725 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Conscientiously Do a Good Job of Educating and Training Young and Middle-Aged Cadres"]

[Summary] Conscientiously doing a good job of selecting and training young and middle-aged cadres is the primary task in organizational work at present. In order to fulfill this task, it is first of all necessary to select young and middle-aged cadres who conform to the requirements. However, the selection of young and middle-aged cadres is not the end of the selection and training work. To help them grow up healthily, it is also imperative to further strengthen education and training, that is to say, to closely combine selection with training.

In educating and training young and middle-aged cadres, particular attention should be paid to the following points: First, it is necessary to strengthen education in party spirit; second, it is necessary to study hard; third, attention should be paid to the rational employment of cadres; and fourth, veteran cadres should do a good job of passing on experience, giving help and setting an example in training young cadres.

ZHENGZHOU RALLY REPORTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK050607 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Summary] The Zhengzhou Municipal CCP Committee held a report rally on the economic situation on 3 April. Over 10,000 people attended the rally, including responsible persons, cadres, workers, residents and teachers in the municipal organs, districts, counties, enterprises, PLA units, neighborhoods and schools. People in the urban and rural areas of the municipality listened to the rally by wired broadcast.

Provincial CCP committee secretary and municipal CCP committee Secretary Li Baoguang made an important speech at the rally. She said: "Launching propaganda and education in the economic situation is an important content of further implementing the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session and strengthening political and ideological work. The party committees at all levels must get a good grasp of it. At the same time we must launch the drive to hit at criminal activities in the economic field."

Municipal CCP committee Deputy Secretary (Xu Guang) then delivered a report on the current economic situation. He said: Urban and rural living standards in Zhengzhou have improved notably since the third plenary session. In 1981 average annual workers' wages in the city were 27.12 percent greater than in 1978, while private savings deposits doubled. In 1981 every 100 worker households had 58 television sets, 310 percent more than in 1978; 125 bicycles, 13.4 percent more than in 1978; and 70 sewing machines, 34 percent more than in 1978.

(Xu Guang) pointed out: "At present there are still certain problems in our economy, and a few people encounter some difficulties in daily life. We must closely unite around the Central Committee, brace our spirits, work in a sound way, and thus gain still greater success in building the two civilizations."

CHEN PIXIAN ADDRESSES HUBEI CONGRESS SESSION

HK011429 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Summary] The 14th Session of the 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Wuchang today. Chen Pixian presided over this morning's session and spoke. "He said: Since we implemented the open-door policy and the policy of enlivening the domestic economy, our province has achieved remarkable results in economic work. However, due to corruption by capitalist decadent ideology, criminal activities such as smuggling, peddling smuggled goods, speculation, profiteering, graft, receiving bribes and the misappropriation of much state and collective property are still very serious. How to further wage the struggle against the unlawful and criminal activities in the economic sphere while continuing to adhere to the correct open-door policy and the policy of enlivening the domestic economy is the central topic for discussion at this session."

Xia Shihou presided over this afternoon's session. The session listened to the report made by Vice Governor Huang Zhizhen on further waging the struggle against unlawful and criminal activities in the economic sphere. The report says: "Criminal activities in the economic sphere exist to different degrees in various places in our province and some have run rampant. More crimes have been committed by cliques, and crimes have involved a large number of people. These criminals have included evil elements of the counter-revolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, people who were released after serving set terms of imprisonment, cadres, staff and workers who have been hit by bourgeois sugar-coated bullets and many people who commit crimes in collusion with one another. Their criminal activities have involved not only the localities and the province but also other provinces and other places. What is worth our attention is that due to the fact that responsible cadres in a small number of units commit graft, receive bribes, and worship and have blind faith in things foreign, lack knowledge or are decrepit and muddleheaded, certain smugglers, peddlers of smuggled goods, speculators and swindlers have obtained a lot of money and property by deception, resulting in serious economic losses to the state."

Huang Zhizhen said: "To win a decisive victory in this struggle, the provincial people's government has contemplated taking six measures under the unified leadership of the provincial CCP committee:

First, strengthening leadership and enhancing understanding; second, grasping the key points to lead the overall work; third, strengthening publicity of and education in the legal system and resolutely implementing the resolution of the NPC Standing Committee on severely punishing the criminals who seriously sabotage the economy; fourth, relying on the masses and taking the mass line; fifth, persisting in seeking truth from facts and acting in accordance with the law; and sixth, linking this struggle with the straightening out of enterprises."

Vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, including Zhang Xiulong, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Tao Shuzeng, Lin Musen, Hu Jinkui, Wang Haishan, Lu Wenyuan, Tang Zhe and Jiang Zhonghua, attended and spoke. Those attending as nonvoting delegates included the committee members who are attending the 24th session of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee standing committee; Gu Wancai, president of the provincial higher people's court; Fang Zhaoyi, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; responsible persons of the relevant departments of the provincial people's government; and responsible comrades of the people's congress standing committees of Wuhan, Huangshi, Shiyang, Shashi, Xiangfan and Yichang municipalities.

Meeting Concludes

HK040346 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Summary] The 14th Meeting of the 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 3 April. The meeting unanimously approved a resolution on striking at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field, provisional regulations on environmental protection, and a supplementary decision on the handling of criminal cases. In accordance with Governor Han Ningfu's recommendation, the meeting appointed [Wang Ruisheng] vice governor of Hubei.

Committee Chairman Chen Pixian presided at the 3 April meeting and made a speech. Vice Chairmen Xia Shihou, Zhang Xiulong, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Tao Shuzeng, Lin Musen, Rao Xingli, Wang Haishan, Lu Wenyuan, Tang Zhe, and Jiang Zhonghua attended. Present as observers were provincial higher people's court President Gu Wancai, provincial Chief Procurator Fang Zhaoyi, and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

CADRES' ROLE AS PUBLIC SERVANTS EXAMINED

HK300927 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Station commentary: "Carry Forward the Role of Public Servants, Conscientiously Implement the Guiding Principles"]

[Excerpts] On the day before yesterday, this station broadcast a newsletter on how the Zixing County CCP Committee Standing Committee conscientiously implemented the party's guiding principles and resisted the trend of seeing personal privileges by using their authority. Yesterday this station also broadcast the recorded speech of Comrade (Chen Zhongxue), secretary of the Zixing County CCP Committee. Their advanced experience is very touching. However, the more valuable thing is that they have carried forward the spirit of being public servants. This is the impetus which enables them to overcome all obstacles in the course of implementing the guiding principles.

The guiding principles point out: Leading cadres at all levels are public servants of the masses and they only have the obligation to sincerely serve the people and do not have the power to seek personal advantages as far as politics and living are concerned. Being the public servants of the masses and wholeheartedly serving the people is the fine tradition of our party. In the past, our party enjoyed high prestige among the people because the broad masses of our party members and cadres were faithful to the revolutionary cause, were hard-working and were not upset by criticism.

They were willing to share hardships and happiness with the masses, thus uniting the people of various nationalities throughout the country and achieving a great victory in both the revolution and construction. Now our party is leading people of all nationalities throughout the country to unite as one and promote the building of the four modernizations. Thus it is still necessary for us to inherit and carry forward this fine tradition of the party and struggle for a fundamental change for the better in the party work style.

We must understand that seeking personal privileges is a common characteristic of all exploiting classes in history and is incompatible with our party. Our party's sole aim is to wholeheartedly serve the people. Apart from enjoying the interests of the people, our party should never enjoy other special privileges. As Communist Party members, we must bear this aim in our mind and spontaneously reform the old world outlook and establish the proletarian outlook on life. Leading cadres must adopt an unbiased attitude and should not seek personal privileges by using their own authority. Otherwise they will not become good public servants.

In carrying forward the spirit of being public servants, we must learn from the Standing Committee of the Zixing County CCP Committee. We must spontaneously place ourselves under the supervision of the masses. We must have faith that the people are fervently in love with the party and are concerned about the party. It is a good thing for them to sharply criticize the unsavory trends of certain cadres. Each and every one of our party members and in particular, the leading cadres must spontaneously accept the supervision of the masses and listen to the opinions and criticisms of the masses by means of various channels so that they will better implement the guiding principles. At present, party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members in our province are studying the guiding principles and have scored notable results. However the present situation is far from one in which everyone works in accordance with the guiding principles. There are still numerous obstacles in the pursuit of being honest in performing one's official duties and resisting the seeking of personal privileges. Some of these obstacles come from human selfishness, some come from the unsavory trends inside the party and in the society, and some come from the cadres' relatives and friends. Some people generalize these as the "three difficulties." It is difficult to get rid of human selfishness, difficult to resist the unsavory trends and difficult to handle relatives and friends. In light of this, we see that it is not at all easy to implement the guiding principles in a just way. Thus it is more necessary for us to learn from the Standing Committee of the Zixing County CCP Committee in carrying forward for the well-being of the masses. Having such a spirit, we will be able to get rid of selfishness and fears and will not dread difficulties. Thus we will be able to score more remarkable results in implementing the guiding principles and correcting the party work style.

BRIEFS

GUANGXI VETERAN CADRE FORUM -- The forum on work concerning veteran cadres in the region which was held by the Organization Department of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee concluded in Nanning on the afternoon of 27 March. The forum pointed out that making good arrangements for veteran cadres is a solemn political task of the whole party, and particularly of the organization departments. It is necessary to do this work well. The forum stressed that all places must implement the principle of taking good care of retired cadres. The organs in charge of the work concerning veteran cadres must be further reinforced. (Zhang Shengzhen), standing committee member of the regional CCP committee and director of the organization department, attended and spoke. Others attending included responsible comrades of the organization departments of all prefectural and municipal CCP committees and the political departments and the cadre departments of all fronts at the regional level and relevant comrades. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 82 HK]

GUIZHOU OFFICIALS FIGHT AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME

HK080453 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Summary] On 7 April the 14th meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee heard reports by provincial Chief Procurator Sheng Beiguang and provincial higher people's court President Shi Wenli on the state of the current struggle to strike at economic crimes.

Sheng Beiguang pointed out: "Judging by the conditions exposed in various places, criminal activities in the economic field are rather serious in the province. All parts of the province have tackled some economic cases and clues. The characteristics of these cases are: 1) there are many major cases, and they do great harm; 2) there is collusion between inside and outside and between upper and lower levels; 3) when committing crimes, the majority of the criminals wave the signboard of the state and the collective and put on legal poses while using large sums of state and collective capital to carry out illegal and criminal activities; 4) economic crimes involve certain leaders and persons who hold power, and resistance and interference are encountered in dealing with such cases; 5) there are cases within cases; 6) their efforts in seizing power through rebelling having gone bankrupt, the remnant forces of Lin Biao and the gang of four have switched to carrying out sabotage activities in the economic field; 7) there are a notable number of economic crimes in forestry."

In view of this situation, Sheng Beiguang stressed: "In order to protect the smooth progress of the modernization drive, the procuratorate organs must unswervingly implement the central instructions and the decision of the NPC Standing Committee, and take resolute and effective steps to severely punish criminal elements who do serious economic sabotage."

In his report, Shi Wenli called on people's courts at all levels to take sweeping action and regard striking at economic crimes as their priority task. "In this struggle, the courts at all levels, especially the personnel engaged in the work of sentencing criminals, must clear away resistance without fear of retaliatory blows, no matter which organ or cadre is involved in a case; enforce the law with strict impartiality and unswervingly carry the struggle through to the end." The courts must also strictly implement the policies when handling cases.

Dai Xiaodong, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided at this meeting.

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

HK070423 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Summary] The 5th Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee convened its 14th meeting in Guiyang on 6 April. The major agenda consists of conveying the spirit of the 22nd meeting of the NPC Standing Committee and studying the NPC Standing Committee decision on severely punishing criminals who do serious economic sabotage, and the relevant central documents. The provincial people's procuratorate and higher people's court will deliver reports on the situation in the drive against illegal and criminal activities in the economic field.

Wu Su, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the 6 April meeting and conveyed the spirit of the 22d meeting of the NPC Standing Committee. Vice Chairman Ye Gulin read out the relevant central documents. Also present were Vice Chairmen Dai Xiaodong, Luo Dengyi, Luo Ying, Long Xianzhou, Zeng Xianhui, Bai Lin, Gu Wanqing, Hou Guoxiang, and Meng Ziming.

YUNNAN RIBAO ON ILLEGAL OUTFLOW OF RURAL WOMEN

HK080644 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 82 p 1

[Letter from reader Yang Hong [2799 1347] of the Chuxiong Autonomous Prefecture CCP Committee Propaganda Department, with attached editor's note: "We Must Attach Importance to and Solve the Illegal Outflow of Rural Women"]

[Text] [Begin editor's note] Over the past few years, some women from the province's rural areas have been enticed by a few people from other provinces and, consequently, there has been an outflow of rural women from some localities, and there has also been the occurrence of feudal mercenary and arranged marriages. A few people have even abducted, transported and traded women. This has not only affected the production and the daily life of the local masses, but also the prevailing social customs and social order. This phenomenon is being investigated by the departments concerned and the people's governments of all localities, and measures have been taken to handle this phenomenon in an appropriate manner. However, up to the present moment, some localities have not attached importance to this phenomenon. Over the past year or so, hundreds of women from Dayao County have left for other provinces. Furthermore, there are no relevant measures to promptly deal with this phenomenon. The situation is rather serious. The local people's governments should organize the people of relevant departments, seriously carry out propaganda and education work in a thorough manner, differentiate between various situations and suitably handle this phenomenon in a seeking-truth-from-facts manner. Relevant measures should be promptly taken in localities where similar problems have emerged. We must not turn a blind eye to this phenomenon. [end of editor's note]

Comrade editor:

Recently, the illegal outflow of rural women from Dayao County to Shandong, Henan is a very prominent issue. The broad ranks of the cadres and masses are indignant about this and have said that it creates very bad social effects. They demand that the leaders of the CCP committees and the people's governments at all levels and the relevant departments attach great importance to it and adopt decisive measures to curb it.

Since the beginning of this year, on the average, about five to six cases have been reported to the county public security bureau every day. The county people's court has also received an average of three such cases every day. People from Shandong and Henan Provinces have been active in the county, except in Tanhua and Guihua nationality communes; and as many as 250 people came to the county during the Spring Festival. Beginning last January and continuing up to now, some 750 married and unmarried women have left the county for Shandong and Henan Provinces, of which, 60 percent are not old enough to marry, and about 10 percent are married women. More than 95 percent of these women have gotten married without the proper registration.

The main reasons accounting for this phenomenon are: 1) Some people from other provinces have proposed to these young unmarried women, and married women, and dazzled them with offers of large sums of money, while others have actually been out-and-out scoundrels. Added to this, some women who left the county for Shandong and Henan several years ago have now returned to carry out illegal activities. 2) Some parents are greedy and they sell their daughters as if they were commodities. 3) Some married women have left their families to seek ease and comfort, and to get more money. Others left because they were on bad terms with their husbands. Others have been cheated since they did not understand what was actually happening to them. 4) The number of matchmakers is increasing and the practice of bribery is becoming very prevalent. 5) Some grassroots organizations are not functioning and there is no one to publicize and implement "the marriage law." The victims can only file charges in the county court, and for various reasons, the court does not handle these cases promptly.

Since it is difficult to curb the illegal outflow of women, to a certain extent normal production, people's daily life and the social order have been affected.

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPEN'S 30 MAR

HK080355 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Summary] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress opened in Shijiazhuang on 30 March. "The guiding ideology of the session is to seriously implement the 10 principles for economic construction proposed by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his government work report to the Fourth Session of the Fifth NCP, concentrate efforts on improving economic returns, and promote the building of material and spiritual civilization in the province."

Comrade Jin Ming, executive chairman of the session, declared the session open. Comrade Li Erzhong, governor of Hebei, then delivered a three-part government work report. The first part dealt with the situation in work over the 5 months since the previous provincial people's congress session. He said: The province has done relatively well in industrial and agricultural production. The markets are lively, prices are basically stable, and there has been a further turn for the better in the social mood and social order. He said: "The general targets of endeavor for the province's economic construction in 1982 are to consolidate and improve economic results, maintain a balanced budget and basic price stability, strive to improve economic returns, and ensure that a certain growth rate is maintained in the national economy."

In the second part, Li Erzhong stressed that all work must be focused on the modernization drive and economic construction work must be shifted to center on improving economic returns. He proposed seven measures in order to reach this aim: "1) rely on the policies and on science to achieve an all-round development of agricultural production; 2) concentrate forces on straightening out the enterprises; 3) promote industrial readjustment, centered on developing consumer goods output; 4) carry out technical improvements in the existing enterprises, concentrating on key points and doing the work in a planned way; 5) strive to improve and enliven financial and trade work; 6) bring into play the province's superior points and promote external economic and trade work; 7) persistently take planned economy as the primary factor and establish the idea of the whole country as one chessboard."

In the third part of his report, Governor Li Erzhong dealt with the question of building spiritual civilization. He listed the following tasks in this respect: "1) vigorously strengthen ideological and political work and ensure that the cadres and masses firmly establish socialist and communist ideology, morality, and attitude to labor; 2) deal resolute blows at criminal activities in the economic field and strengthen the work of solving social order problems in a comprehensive way; 3) develop education, science, culture, public health and physical culture and strive to improve the science and culture and culture levels of the people of the whole province; 4) overcome bureaucratism, step up investigation and study, stick to workpost responsibility systems, do a good job in work at all levels and all posts, and improve work efficiency."

In the afternoon, Lan Kaimin, vice governor and planning committee chairman, delivered a report on the province's national economy in 1981 and the plans for economic and social development in 1982. Sun Zhiyuan, director of the provincial finance bureau, reported on budgetary matters.

Comrade Lan Kaimin said: Since last September the province has implemented the spirit of the sixth plenary session and the Hebei work conference convened by the central authorities, launched criticism of leftism, implemented the policies and worked hard to improve its backward backward state. "The province basically fulfilled its plans for the year, and most plans were fulfilled relatively well."

Lan Kaimin said: In order to fulfill this year's plans, it is necessary to continue to implement the spirit of the sixth plenary session and the Hebei work conference convened by the central authorities, launch the masses to overcome difficulties, and shift all economic work onto the track of improving economic returns.

CONCLUDING COVERAGE OF NEI MONGGOL CONGRESS

Commission Report on Economy

SK010407 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The regional planning commission made a report at the fourth session of the fifth regional people's congress on the implementation of the 1981 economic plan and arrangements for the 1982 economic plan.

The report states: In 1981 our region failed to achieve a breakthrough in financial expenditures, capital construction investment and marketing of grains. Market prices were basically stable. Our region's national economy has developed slightly in the course of the readjustment. The situation as a whole in the region is better than expected. Our region realized a bumper harvest in agriculture and productive livestock breeding in 1981. We reaped good cash crops in 3 consecutive years and achieved an all-time high in the output of oil-bearing crops and beets. By the end of last year we had 33.49 million head of animals, a net increase of 3.5 percent over the previous year. We also overfulfilled the afforestation plan. The total industrial output value reached 5,556 million yuan, an increase of 1.33 percent over the previous year -- the best record.

We reduced the investment in capital construction and achieved a balance between income and expenditures with a small surplus. The regional markets were brisk, as were the purchase and sales of commodities. We did a good job in developing the regional educational undertakings and improving the livelihood of the urban and rural residents.

With regard to the 1982 regional economic plan arrangements, the report of the regional planning commission points out: 1982 is the second year of the sixth 5-year plan. The concrete tasks and main targets for our region's economic and social development are:

1. Strive for a continued good agricultural harvest and an all-round increase in the output of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries. In 1982 our region plans to increase agricultural output value by 4.6 percent over 1981. We plan to harvest 10.2 billion jin of grain, 560 million jin of oil-bearing crops and 2 to 2.4 billion jin of beets, produce 236,000 tons of pork, beef and mutton, keep 34 million head of animals and afforest 6 million mu of land.
2. Continuously maintain comparatively rapid progress in light and textile industries and further readjust the service orientation of heavy industry. In 1982, we plan to increase the output of light industry by 6 percent over 1981, heavy industry, 2.3 percent and industry as a whole, 4 percent.
3. Strive to increase income, economize on expenses and maintain a balance between income and expenditures. In 1982 we plan to achieve 440 million yuan in state revenue, an increase of 5.8 percent over 1981.
4. Continuously control the scope of capital construction, rationally arrange for the utilization of capital construction projects, strengthen light and textile industries and expand the production capacity of products in short supply. Loans should be mainly used for developing light and textile industries including sugar, wool textiles, dairy products and tobacco and wine and for processing products in short supply such as cement, glass and timber.
5. In 1982, we estimate the people's commodity purchasing power at 5.1 billion yuan and retail sales of commodities at 5 billion yuan. To narrow the difference between the supply of available commodities and the people's purchasing power, we must continue to stabilize market prices and ensure market supplies.

6. Strengthen scientific research and further develop cultural, educational and public health undertakings. We must grasp well the 142 projects listed in the region's 1982 major scientific research and product design plans in order to promote production. This year institutions of higher learning plan to enroll 5,785 students, an increase of 6.7 percent over last year. Secondary and vocational schools plan to enroll 14,000 students, maintaining the 1981 level.

7. On the basis of developing production, we must continue to improve the livelihood of the people of various nationalities. We must control population and do a good job in birth control. In 1982, we must reduce the natural population growth rate to 14.6 per thousand. We must do a better job in providing jobs for unemployed urban people.

We plan to find jobs for 150,000 jobseekers in 1982.

Finance Director on Budget

SK021042 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] According to our reporter (Zong Jiying), (Li Lin), director of the regional financial department, made a report on 30 March at the fourth session of the fifth regional people's congress on the 1980 final accounts, the execution of the 1981 financial budget and the 1982 financial estimates.

The report notes: In 1980 and 1981, our region's revenue and expenditures were balanced with a surplus. In 1981 the regional revenue increased by 0.7 percent over the previous year, and the financial expenditure decreased by 9.8 percent.

(Li Lin) said: The situation of the 1981 budget may be summarized as follows:

1. Viewing the sources of income, a good material foundation was laid to increase sources of income as a result of bumper harvests in agriculture and animal husbandry, a steady increase of light and textile industrial production, prosperity of urban and rural markets and controlled capital construction projects.
2. With regard to expenditures, the proportion of consumption rose and accumulation dropped.
3. More financial resources were provided to improve the livelihood of urban and rural people. In 1981 over 625 million yuan were used to directly and indirectly improve people's living standards. This money was used as a subsidy to make up the prices of civilian-used diesel oil, chemical fertilizer, pesticides, civilian-used coal, meat, eggs, poultry, grain, oil and sugar, to make up reduced and remitted taxes in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, industry and commerce, and to make up for increased wages for middle and primary school teachers and some medical personnel. This money was also used to expand material rewards, settle jobseekers in urban areas, build housing for workers, staff and residents in urban areas and give a foodstuffs subsidy to workers and staff.

Speaking on the 1982 regional financial estimates, (Li Lin) pointed out: The major tasks of the 1982 financial estimates are to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading and the principle of developing a diversified economy, with stress on forestry and animal husbandry, to conduct and promote readjustment with stress on increasing economic results, to vigorously support development of production and cultural, education and public health construction, to speedily improve the face of pastoral and urban areas, and to gradually improve the material and cultural livelihood of the masses.

(Li Lin) said: The 1982 target for our region's revenue increases by 24.19 million yuan -- 5.8 percent -- over the previous year. The tentative quota for 1982's financial expenditure increases by 278.45 million yuan -- 19.1 percent -- over the 1981 budget. He said that targets for 1982 financial estimates are positive.

Only through great efforts can these targets be fulfilled. Therefore, we should never be unrealistically optimistic. He urged all localities to devise ways to make, save and spend money, vigorously increase production and economize and strive to fulfill and over-fulfill the 1982 regional revenue plan.

Standing Committee Report

SK041148 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpts of work report delivered by Ting Mao, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, at the fourth session of the fifth regional people's congress]

[Excerpts] Ting Mao said: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee's correct line, principles and policies, the guidelines of the directive on Nei Monggol's work issued by the party Central Committee and the leadership of the regional party committee, the regional people's congress standing committee, with the central task of further effecting economic readjustment and bringing about greater political stability in mind, has over the past year or so accomplished the following work in line with the powers vested in it by law:

1. It has formulated and is formulating local laws and regulations in accord with the state constitution, laws and decrees and in line with actual conditions of the region. New progress has been made in drafting regulations on the exercise of autonomy of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region and the fifth draft of the regulations has been completed. It has adopted supplementary regulations on the implementation of the PRC marriage law in Nei Monggol, adopted a decision on the implementation of the law on criminal procedure in remote banners with poor transport facilities, and adopted a decision allowing flexible changes of the dates for convening the regional people's congress standing committee sessions. It has drafted the Nei Monggol autonomous regional provisional regulations on population control and is drafting supplementary regulations on the implementation of the PRC criminal law and law on criminal procedure.

In economic legislation, the standing committee has organized and participated in the drafting of the regional regulations on the administration of pasturelands.

2. It has heard relevant reports on government work and adopted decisions after deliberation on many matters of importance. Over the past year or so the standing committee has heard and discussed a report prepared by the regional people's government on continuing to consolidate public security, preserve political stability and ensure smooth progress of economic readjustment, reports on the region's educational work, suggestions on future work and other reports and adopted resolutions on these reports.

3. It has helped complete banner- and county-level direct elections. By the end of November 1981, the region's 99 banner- and county-level units had all convened congress sessions. One banner still has some problems to be solved, but 98 units had all elected people's congress standing committees and people's governments.

4. It has approved appointments and removal of cadres. In 1981 with nominations of the regional people's government, the standing committee has appointed 32 government officials including a secretary general of the regional people's government, chairmen of commissions and directors of departments and bureaus. It has removed a deputy chairman of the regional people's government from office and transferred him to another job.

5. It has organized many inspection tours for people's deputies.

Court President's Report

SK051103 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, on 2 April, Li Wenjin, president of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Higher People's Court, delivered a work report at the fourth session of the fifth regional people's congress, in which he stated:

Since the beginning of 1981, according to party principles and policies, state laws and decrees and instructions concerned issued by the central authorities, the people's courts at all levels throughout the region have brought a large number of criminal, civil and economic cases to trial and have dealt with a large number of inquiries from the people and with the work of answering questions raised by visitors, duly contributing to dealing blows at crime in order to protect the people, consolidating public security in a comprehensive way and achieving smooth progress in readjusting the national economy and in realizing the four modernizations.

Li Wenjing stated: In 1981, our region also successfully completed the reexamination work on former cases. Many criminal cases, involving murder, perpetrating class and personal vengeance and repeatedly acting as smash-and-grabbers during the Great Cultural Revolution, were dealt with according to the law, thus enforcing the law and discipline, implementing party policies and maintaining and developing the regional situation of stability and unity.

Li Wenjing stated: Since the beginning of 1981, the people's courts at all levels, by earnestly conducting probes, relying on the masses to carry out investigations and studies, settling problems on the spot, taking mediation as a main working principle and proceeding from the whole situation of maintaining sound public security, have correctly dealt with a large number of civil cases in a timely manner.

In reference to the disposition of economic cases, Li Wenjing stated: In 1981, while perfecting judicial organs for economic cases, our region vigorously brought economic criminal cases to trial, punished a number of economic convicts and readjusted economic relations among socialist publicly-owned enterprises, bringing about the preliminary active role of judicial procedures on economic cases into the play of readjusting the national economy.

Li Wenjing stated: We should continuously regard the public security consolidation as our main task in the future and intensify our work to deal blows at various criminals and to enhance the administration of justice for civil and economic cases and the buildup of judicial officers' ranks so as to make new and greater contributions to strengthening the regional socialist democracy and legal system, maintaining and developing the regional political situation of stability and unity and achieving smooth progress in readjusting the regional economy and in realizing the four modernizations.

Chief Procurator's Report

SK051128 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, on 2 April Han Shijin, chief procurator of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, gave the work report of the regional people's procuratorate to the fourth session of the fifth regional people's congress, in which he stated:

Since the third session of the fifth regional people's congress, the people's procuratorates at all levels throughout the region have actively engaged in consolidating public security without fear of danger or difficulties and have fully played their role of procuratorial function in dealing blows at counterrevolutionaries and various criminals, maintaining a sound social order and protecting the people's property and life.

According to incomplete statistics, from May to October 1981 the people's procuratorates at all levels throughout the region received 3,419 cases submitted by the people on informing against or exposing criminal activities. They seized and turned in 263 criminals to the people's courts and dealt with 116 cases in which the convicts had surrendered themselves to the procuratorial offices. They also succeeded in improving public order in stores, inns, restaurants and theaters, thus enhancing the people's sense of security.

Han Shijin stated: In 1982, the people's procuratorates at all levels will continuously regard the work to achieve a decisive turn for the better in public security as their central task and deal severe blows at various criminals in a timely manner according to the law. They will closely cooperate with departments concerned to vigorously wage a struggle against economic crimes in line with the law and strictly implement the law in doing their work so as to strive to achieve a decisive turn for the better in regional public security.

Session Ends 6 Apr

SK070218 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), the fourth session of the fifth regional people's congress successfully fulfilled all tasks on the agenda and concluded on the afternoon of 6 April in Hohhot.

The session was presided over by Ting Mao, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the standing committee of the regional people's congress. A total of 764 deputies attended the session. The session approved a report on the work of the regional people's government delivered by Kong Fei, chairman of the regional people's government, reports on the regional government's 1980 financial account, implementation of the 1981 financial plan and 1982 budget, a report on the work of the standing committee of the fifth regional people's congress, a report on the work of the regional higher people's court and a report on the work of the regional people's procuratorate.

The session decided to accept the resignation of Zhang Rongzhen as vice chairman of the standing committee of the fifth regional people's congress. The session held a by-election to elect (Fan Zhenguo) as a member of the standing committee of the regional people's congress. The session also heard and approved a report on motions examinations delivered by Qi Junshan, chairman of the motions examinations committee.

NEI MONGGOL CIRCULAR ON PURCHASING POWER CONTROL

SK060620 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpts] To control the people's purchasing power, the regional people's government recently issued a circular urging people's governments at all levels to strengthen leadership over the work on controlling people's purchasing power, promote the fine tradition of hard work and thrift, and strive for fundamental improvement in our region's financial and economic situation.

The circular states: The state target for controlling the people's purchasing power in our region in 1982 must be implemented in various organs, mass organizations, enterprises and establishments at all levels. All localities must formulate commodity purchasing plans in line with assigned targets, rely on the masses and set up assistant stations and households to manage and give guidance in this work. We must strictly control the purchase of nonproductive commodities, including motor vehicles, buses, videotape recorders, duplicating machines, high quality cameras and tape recorders, and cut expenses. All localities must supervise and urge all commercial units to supply special control items by coupons.

The circular concludes: All localities must strengthen supervision and investigation, establish and improve rules and regulations, and strictly observe financial and economic discipline.

We must conduct regular investigations in light of the current enterprise financial consolidation work. We must commend outstanding model units and sum up and popularize their advanced experience. Units that fraudulently purchase and supply state-controlled commodities must be criticized and educated. Their fraudulently purchased goods and illegal gains must be confiscated. Those who behave poorly and cause serious trouble must be given disciplinary sanction. We must investigate cases and deal sternly with those who should be held responsible for illegal purchases.

NEI MONGGOL REPORTS IMPROVED LIVING STANDARDS

SK030918 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Excerpts] According to information gathered by a certain department, the living standards of urban and rural people in the region improved continuously in 1981 -- a year of economic readjustment in which the state financial situation was temporarily strained. The major improvements were:

1. Income of peasants and herdsmen increased continuously. In 1981 the region detailed 344,800,000 yuan to subsidize agricultural-use diesel oil, chemical fertilizer, farm chemicals, grains, edible oil and sugar; reduced or remitted 10.2 million yuan of the agricultural and pastoral tax and the industrial and commercial tax of commune- and brigade-run enterprises. The major benefactors of these two measures were the vast number of peasants and herdsmen. According to a cross-section survey conducted by the statistical department, the per-capita income of peasants was 228 yuan in 1981, up 54.7 yuan over 1980. The per-capita income of herdsmen was 326 yuan, up 66 yuan over 1980.
2. The income of urban staff members and workers increased. Since October 1981 some 269,700 primary- and middle-school teachers, medical personnel and physical educational workers have had their salary grades increased. Some 98,700 teachers of locally run schools have had their subsidies increased. Heating expenses granted for staff members and workers increased. These three measures alone contributed to 24 million yuan of workers' income. The total income of workers in the region's state-run enterprises increased 5.6 percent in 1981 over the previous year. Moreover, the expansion of bonuses and the introduction of the piece-rate system enabled workers to increase their income by 52 million yuan.
3. The region provided jobs for 275,400 demobilized soldiers and urban residents awaiting employment. The region built housing totaling 1.33 million square meters, thus improving workers' housing conditions.
4. Both urban and rural purchasing power increased markedly thanks to increased income. The volume of retail sales of commodities increased 6.9 percent in 1981 over the previous year.

SHANXI CADRES STUDY, TACKLE RURAL PROBLEMS

HK080609 Talyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Provincial, prefectural and county cadres in Shanxi have launched large-scale rural investigations and studies in order to further perfect the agricultural production responsibility systems. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and government Luo Guibo, Li Ligong, Wang Tingdong, Zhao Lizhi and Huo Fan have set out for various parts of the province to get to know the situation, conduct investigation and study and guide the work.

Agricultural production responsibility systems have developed rapidly in Shanxi since last summer and autumn, and notable achievements have been scored. At the same time, due to lack of experience in leadership, and the failure of deepgoing and meticulous ideological and political work to keep abreast of needs, phenomena of abandoning leadership, weakening the collective economy, sharing out collective property, and indiscriminate felling of trees and so on have appeared in places.

The provincial CCP committee has demanded that leaders at all levels absorb the lessons, promptly find out the new situation, sum up the new experiences and solve the new problems, and do a good job in stabilizing and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems. The points of emphasis in this investigation and study are the questions of how to strengthen leadership of the grassroots party organization; how to correctly handle the relations between the state, the collective and the individual; how to organize the peasants to learn science and technology; how to conduct ideological and political work for the peasants; and so on.

TIANJIN RIBAO RECOUNTS 1951 CORRUPTION CASE

HK000134 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Apr 82 p 4

[Reprinted from Tianjin RIBAO]

[Text] The cases of Liu Qingshan and Zhang Zishan (CHINA DAILY, March 18) were in the headlines all over China in 1951. They have since been referred to as typical examples of cadres who failed to resist the corruption of capitalist thinking and became the victims of its "sugar-coated bullets."

Both high-ranking officials in Tianjin, Liu joined the party in 1931, and Zhang in 1933. During the war of resistance against Japan and the people's liberation war, they fought valiantly. But after liberation, they degenerated and turned to graft.

They took advantage of their power and embezzled construction funds, relief funds and food. They bragged that since they had fought for new China, they were entitled to indulge. At the same time, they offered bribes and lured others into their illegal activities. They embezzled a total of more than 1.7 million yuan.

They were exposed in the 1951 movement against the "three evils: (corruption, waste, and bureaucracy within the party, government, armed forces and mass organizations). In February 1952, they were sentenced to death, and their properties were confiscated.

TIANJIN HOLDS FORUM ON INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS

HK310935 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] To implement the spirit of the national industrial and communications conference and the relevant instructions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government held a forum on industry and communications 18-20 March. Some 100 responsible comrades of all concerned departments, committees and bureaus attended the forum.

Hu Qili, Hao Tianyi, (Yang Huijie) and Li Zhongyuan, leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee and municipal government, attended the forum. Comrade Hu Qili spoke.

The forum was held on the basis of systematically and seriously studying the documents of the national industrial and communications conference. Through serious discussions, the forum studied various views on implementing the spirit of the national industrial and communications conference. The forum held: At present, the central tasks of Tianjin's industrial and communications system are: Seriously study the spirit of the relevant instructions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, enhance the understanding of the great significance of doing a good job of grasping economic effects, change the practice of seeking only greater speed, organize production according to the needs of society, and shift productive activities and various economic work to the correct course of fully stressing comprehensive economic effects.

The forum held: To enhance the economic effects of industrial production we must uphold the principle of taking planned economy as the principal thing and regulation by the market mechanism as a supplement, and do a good job of handling the relationship between speed and effects. We must carry out comprehensive administration from macroeconomic policy decisions to microeconomic management and from the production process to the circulation process. We must emphasize taking the whole country into account and subordinate the parts to the whole. Under the guidance of the state's unified plan, we must organize production according to plans and contracts, allocate and transfer materials, market products, ensure communications and stress comprehensive economic effects in society. We must continue to do a good job of promoting economic and product readjustment, do a good job of promoting the restructuring of the economic system, create closer cooperation between industry and commerce and industry and trade, and organize a complete series of production, supply, marketing, industry, commerce and trade endeavors. We must reduce the number of intermediate links and organize the workers of intermediate products. We must strengthen market surveying and forecasting and make closer the relationship between production and marketing and between production and demand. We must straighten out and perfect the system of economic contracts so that industry will produce according to contracts and commerce will procure according to contracts, and that various economic management departments can exchange cadres among themselves or have the cadres take up the posts of each other so as to link up the overall situation and strengthen unified planning and coordination.

The forum also emphasized: To enhance economic effects, we must also do a good job of grasping the rectification of the existing enterprises, and promoting technical innovation and equipment renewal. We must strengthen the construction of railways, highways, ports and posts and telecommunications, work hard to develop the superior features of Tianjin and make even greater contributions to the development of the national economy.

The forum demanded that the industrial and communications system concentrate a period of time before 1 May this year to further study the spirit of the national industrial and communications conference, and mobilize the masses to learn from the advanced and from Shanghai, discover the discrepancies, formulate plans and measures at all levels for enhancing economic effects, and raise to a new level the economic effects of Jianjin's industrial and communication production.

BRIEFS

SHANXI PRODUCTION CIRCULAR -- On 27 March, the Shanxi Provincial Economic Committee issued a circular to all administrative commissioners' offices, municipal economic committees and industrial and communications departments and bureaus at the provincial level demanding that the staff members and workers on the industrial and communications front throughout the province raise economic results and completely fulfill the quotas for industrial and communications production for the second quarter of this year. It is essential to tap the potential of all existing enterprises, vigorously organize the production of marketable products, strengthen leadership over industrial production and straighten out enterprises. It is also necessary to do well in grasping the production of electricity, communications and transport. Priority should be given to the transportation of coal, materials for fighting drought and materials for spring farming. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Apr 82 HK]

HEILONGJIANG COMMENTS ON BETTER ECONOMIC RESULTS

SK051056 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Shift Stress of Industrial and Communications Production to the Improvement of Economic Results"]

[Excerpt] It is a new task for our industrial and communications front to shift our attention to the improvement of economic results to achieve sound and real progress in industrial production. To keep abreast of this new shift, we must greatly change the guiding ideology and improve economic results. To improve economic results, the growth rate must be integrated with beneficial results. Production increases must be based on the facts of improving quality, increasing product varieties, lowering production cost and having a ready market. However, some products needed by markets cannot be produced. Some products necessary for markets were produced very rapidly and thus were overstocked. In addition, quite a few products are poor in quality and high in price, and therefore fail to be marketed. These situations must be improved as soon as possible. We should try in every possible way to make sound and real progress in industrial production, with stress on improving product quality.

To improve economic results, we must improve the relationship between the overall economic results and the partial economic results and the partial benefits must be subordinated to the overall benefits. Ours is a socialist country and economic construction must be developed with unified planning and rational arrangements. However, having been affected by the leftist guiding ideology in the past, we developed industry blindly. While running plants, the people often scramble for assignments of producing commodities which enjoy brisk sales and fail to think of considering issues in an all-round way, thus incurring heavy waste. At present, we should pay great attention to eliminating selfish departmentalism and decentralism and following the principle of putting emphasis on the planned economy. Not only should we enliven the economy, but also stress the seriousness of the plan. From now on, all production targets covered by the state plan must be fulfilled according to plan.

JILIN URGES STRENGTHENED SALE OF TREASURY BONDS

SK020338 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] According to our reporter (Xu Shuxiang), to rapidly fulfill the provincial plan for sale of treasury bonds, the Jilin Provincial People's Government sponsored a telephone conference 30 March, urging localities throughout the province to complete sales on a crash basis. Comrade Zhang Shiyang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the province, addressed the conference.

The conference noted: Since the issuance of the State Council's circular on advising urban and rural people throughout the country to purchase 1892 treasury bonds, the masses of cadres and people have shown great enthusiasm in vigorously buying them after an extensive propaganda campaign. As of 20 March, six municipalities and counties including Jilin, Liaoyuan, Huaide, Yitong and Lishu have prefulfilled their purchase plan. Leading cadres of party and government organs in many areas have taken the lead in buying treasury bonds and have set an example in the work, resulting in a large number of advanced units and individuals voluntarily buying treasury bonds.

The conference noted: In buying treasury bonds, the current purchase rate remains slow and the quantitative difference among localities remains big. Leaders of some areas have not paid sufficient attention to the task. The conference urged leading personnel at all levels to take personal charge of the work and adopt effective measures to rapidly fulfill their purchase plan. Localities throughout the province should earnestly examine their past performance, vigorously encourage rural commune members to buy treasury bonds, earnestly implement the policy in this regard and hand over to the state the cash amassed from the sales in a timely manner. Efforts should be made to uphold the principle of voluntary purchase and rational shares. In allotting the remainder of treasury bonds, it is imperative to pay attention to local conditions and rationally let the people share the burden according to their economic status.

Preventive measures should be adopted to check the practice of seeking uniformity in allocation, imposing shares on the people arbitrarily and conducting a commandist style of work. Efforts should be made to enhance inspection and supervision over treasury bond sales so as to ensure fulfillment or overfulfillment of the treasury bond sale plan and make due contributions to accelerating the progress of the four modernizations.

ANSHAN STEEL COMPANY READJUSTMENT PLAN APPROVED

SK040629 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] According to our reporter stationed in Anshan (Wang Zhongbang), the State Council has recently approved in principle the 1981-85 5-year readjustment and technological renovation plan of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and the Anshan Metallurgical Mining Company. The two companies are the country's biggest steel-making and mining base. Their steel and ore output accounts for 20 percent of the country's total. They have handed over to the state profits and revenues five times that of state investments in these two companies.

However, both the technological level and equipment of the two units are outdated and facilities are obsolete and in bad repair. To exploit their strong points and achieve greater economic efficiency, the two companies last year mobilized the workers to devise a 1981-85 5-year readjustment and technological renovation plan. When the plan is accomplished, it is expected that the output value, profits and overall steel output rate of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company will increase markedly and the steel products needed by the light and textile industries and for exploring energy will increase. After the readjustment, the Anshan Metallurgical Mining Company will be able to make up for [word indistinct] capacity and fully satisfy the needs of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG COAL DEPOSIT -- According to our sources, a geological report recently submitted by the Jixi coal mining administration discloses that a 167 million-ton coal deposit has been discovered after 2 years of effort. It is estimated the deposit will keep a coal mine with a 1 million-ton annual capacity operating for 70 or 80 years. The new mining area has many characteristics -- a large deposit, sizeable area, good hydrogeological conditions and coal seams with a small angle of inclination -- and therefore is suitable for mechanized operation. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 82 SK]

JILIN LABOR REFORM -- The ninth provincial work conference on reform through labor was held 27 March. It disclosed that the work of reform through labor has achieved new success. Since 1981 prisoners' living conditions have improved, prison education has been strengthened and criminal activities inside prisons have diminished. Since 1981, 3,187 prisoners have been commended, 952 have had their sentences reduced and 117 have been allowed to visit their relatives at home. According to statistics, only 4.2 percent of released criminals have committed new crimes. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Mar 82 SK]

LIAONING COAL INDUSTRY -- From 1979 to 1981, the Liaoning provincial coal industrial front made great progress in building new pits, rebuilding old ones and conducting technical renovations in production. Five new mines were put into production, and two mines were reformed. The province has raised its production capacity by 3.6 million tons, equal to over 10 percent of its output. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Mar 82 SK]

GANSU ISSUES REGULATIONS ON REWARDS, PENALTIES

SK050826 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] According to our sources, the provincial people's government recently promulgated regulations on rewards and penalties for government functionaries on a trial basis. In line with the principle of awarding those who have scored achievements and punishing those who have committed errors, with stress on rewards and the principle of combining education with punishment, with stress on education, these regulations specifically and definitely stipulate the tasks, limits, conditions of rewards and punishments as well as the source of funds, ways of appraisal and competence for approval in this regard.

These regulations stipulate: Those government functionaries who have made noticeable contributions to their work should be recorded merits or commended as models in accordance with their contributions. In addition to certificates of merit, such functionaries can be awarded proper prizes and bonuses, be promoted to higher grades or positions or be awarded orders of commendation.

While selecting model workers, it is necessary to implement the principle of combining leaders with the masses and adopt the way of discussing by the masses and approving by leading organs; and the way of nominating by leaders, discussing by the masses and approving by leading organs. If necessary, leading organs are allowed to select models directly.

These regulations also stipulate: Those government functionaries who have violated state decrees and stipulations but not criminal laws should be given disciplinary warnings, recorded demerits, demoted, reduced to lower ranks, removed from offices or discharged from public employment.

XINJIANG RECOVERS FROM LOSS OF WINTER WHEAT

HK061457 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Summary] "Places in Xinjiang Region where winter wheat suffered frost damage have taken a variety of steps to replant spring wheat or other spring-sown crops in an effort to reduce the losses caused by frost. The temperatures of our region last autumn were relatively low and the winter period began early. In the reclaimed areas in Shihezi, Changji, Miquan and Jimsar and in Ili and Tacheng Prefectures, the winter wheat seedlings did not grow well. Moreover, it snowed late and snow accumulated. [passage indistinct]. The tillering nodes of winter wheat in many places were exposed to low temperatures of 17 degrees below zero for a relatively long time. Winter wheat over large areas suffered frost damage. According to the statistics, by 2 April, 680,000 mu of winter wheat or 5.7 percent of the total winter wheat areas throughout Xinjiang had suffered from this natural disaster."

After these places discovered that their winter wheat had suffered frost damage, they all actively recultivated spring-sown crops in the areas where winter wheat had suffered frost damage. Relevant departments have vigorously supported them by supplying them with seeds. The regional seed company has made arrangements for 3 million jin of spring wheat seed. The Shihezi reclamation area has recultivated spring wheat on 118,000 mu of winter wheat fields which suffered frost damage. This area accounts for 63 percent of the total area of winter wheat which suffered frost damage in Shihezi.

AFP NOTES TAIWAN DENIAL OF REPORT ON FLAG, ANTHEM AT TOURNEY

OW081145 Hong Kong AFP in English 1136 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, 8 Apr (AFP) -- Taiwan's softball association today denied a report that it had agreed to give up plans to hoist the country's flag and play the national anthem at the world women's softball tournament scheduled for next July here. A spokesman for the Chinese Taipei Association refuted a report which had attributed the statement to Don Porter, the American secretary-general of the International Softball Federation (ISF). China, which has expressed its willingness to take part in the Taipei tournament, objects to the use of Taiwan's flag and national anthem. The spokesman could, however, only said [as received]: "We shall carry on in accordance with the agreement we have signed."

Mr Porter and Ho Ming-Chang, president of the tournament's organizing committee, issued a joint statement in Taipei on Tuesday, stating that the fifth world women's softball tournament would be held in Taipei as scheduled, and that rules of the International Olympic Committee and ISF would be observed. The joint statement made no mention of the flag and anthem issue. The spokesman also told newsmen late this afternoon that the entry of all members of foreign teams would be handled in accordance with established government procedures.

IOC PRESIDENT ON TAIWAN SPORT GROUPS' MEMBERSHIP

OW071450 Taipei CNA in English 1430 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, 7 April (CNA) -- President of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] has expressed willingness to help several sport associations in the Republic of China [ROC] apply for entry of re-entry into the IOC, Secretary General Michael Y. Lee of the Chinese-Taipei Olympic Committee said Wednesday.

Lee told reporters IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch promised him the other day to assist this nation's weightlifting, wrestling and gymnastic associations to resume their membership in that world organization.

Besides, the Chinese sport official said, Samaranch also consented to help the ROC's roller skating, fencing and yachting associations apply for the IOC membership without any conditions.

Samaranch was here to exchange views with this nation's sport leaders on the ROC's sponsoring of the fifth women's world softball championship scheduled for July 2-11. He left for South Korea Wednesday afternoon.

PREMIER SUN OUTLINES KEY POINTS OF 1983 BUDGET

OW310357 Taipei CHUNGYANG JIH BAO in Chinese 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] While reporting on the central government general budget for fiscal year 1983 on 23 March at the Legislative Yuan, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan pointed out: The central government central budget for fiscal year 1983 represents a proposed budget with the lowest rate of increase in many years. Calculated separately on the basis of revenues and expenditures from different organizations of the government at all levels, this general budget shows that the budget increase for the government organizations at various levels is generally lower than that in the previous years with the increase for the central government being the lowest. This concrete action illustrates the determination of the government to maintain a firm grip on all salient points of administration, to keep pace with the current economic situation, to strive for conservation and to achieve the goal of developing the country through thrift and hard work.

The legislative yuan called a meeting yesterday morning, and all members of the legislative yuan heard a report by Premier Sun on the compilation of the general budget for fiscal year 1983.

While making supplementary explanations on the compilation of the 1983 general budget, Director Chung Shi-i of the comptrollers office and Lu Jun-kang, finance vice minister in charge of political affairs, also answered questions put to them by the Legislative Yuan members. Yesterday morning's conference was presided over by Ni Wen-ya, head of the Legislative Yuan.

Premier Sun explained four key issues on how the general budget was compiled in close coordination with the salient points of administration:

1. The proportion going to national defense and foreign affairs will be increased.
2. The proportion going to education, science and culture will also be continuously increased.
3. Social welfare programs will continue to be augmented.
4. There will be a carefully drawn-up plan to assure investment in the construction of public facilities.

Premier Sun emphatically pointed out that our firm goal of struggle is to strengthen our national defense power and improve our relations with foreign countries. In view of the turbulent international situation, especially the intensified plots of the mainland communists against us, it is a pressing task of ours to continuously improve the weapons and equipment of our armed forces and try to become self-reliant in our own national defense during the present state of danger and confusion. Therefore, comparatively large amounts of funds are needed to support several special projects. Positive steps must also be taken to further expand our foreign affairs, as this will serve the needs of increasing our international prestige. As a result, top priority has been given to the expenditures for national defense and foreign affairs in the general budget for 1983, amounting to NT\$144,236 million, or about 42.5 percent of the total expenditure. The amounts of expenditure for national defense and foreign affairs ranks first as compared with other administrative expenditures, and are also higher than the 39.9 percent in last fiscal year.

Premier Sun pointed out: The rate of increase in budget for education science and culture amounts to 22.7 percent, topping the expenditures in other fields. Simultaneously with converting three provincial and municipal-run vocational schools and constructing additional school buildings, large amounts of investment will also be made for the development of scientific research in an attempt to raise still higher our scientific and technical level.

Premier Sun indicated: The increase of budget for social welfare programs ranks second in the 1983 general budget. This increase covers the additional medical insurance funds for government employees and their dependents and the establishment of the environmental protection bureau under the Public Health Department next year.

Premier Sun pointed out: The revenue and expenditure of the fiscal 1983 central government general budget will be balanced at NT\$338,841 million, representating an increase of NT\$20,749 million, or 6.5 percent as compared with the amount of NT\$318,092 million of the 1982 budget. Although the central government faces certain financial difficulties, the distribution of financial resources in 1983 will still be made in accordance with the consistent principle of overall planning for both central and local needs and mutual support between profits and losses.

Premier Sun pointed out: The fiscal 1983 central government general budget is rather succinct, but all expenditures listed are made with proper arrangements for all salient points of administration. Under no circumstance should we flinch from difficulty. This budget is still an adequate budget which will push forward the growth of our strength and the advance of all government undertakings.

HSIN WAN PAO: WORDS OF ISF'S PORTER 'INVALID'

HK080753 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 8 Apr 82 p 2

["New Talk" column: "Porter's Words Are Completely Invalid"]

[Text] The name of ISF Secretary General Porter should be "frequent changes." He constantly shifted and changed on the principles and methods of holding the fifth international women's softball championships. Recently he came to Hong Kong, then went to Taiwan, and has now gone home, again changing a few times along the way. He talks any nonsense that comes into his head, while his memory is very short, and nothing he says counts for anything.

It is extremely unfortunate that the ISF has such a secretary general. He changes his mind, and goes back on his word; how can he preside over the affairs of an international organization and handle an international championship?

Due to Porter's slight of hand, the member organizations of the ISF were never able to see clearly whether the fifth women's international softball championship will be held in accordance with the IOC rules, so they never sent in their names to take part, so as to avoid breaking the rules. Porter again and again postponed the deadline for sending in names, and now he says it is mid-April, with the venue remaining at Taipei.

However, judging by Porter's words and Taipei's propaganda, there are still ambiguities and contradictions, and people are unable to draw clear conclusions and proceed to decide whether to take part in the championships.

The IOC treats Taiwan's sports organizations as local bodies and has ordered them to change their name, flag and anthem. When allowing Taipei to stage the women's softball championships, Porter should have instructed them to follow the regulations, act as a local Chinese body, and change their name, flag and anthem. However, Porter's words after arriving back in the United States show that he had not carried out his duties: He simply said that Taipei would "voluntarily" not hoist its "national flag" or play its "national anthem" at the opening ceremony of the championships.

Taipei still does not agree that its softball association is a local Chinese body. On the contrary, it has stated that it has reached agreement with Porter recognizing Taipei as a "national body." Porter has not denied this. Since this is so, it is not at all certain that Taipei will "voluntarily" refrain from hoisting its flag and playing its anthem, and who will believe Porter when he says they will not hoist the flag?

When Porter was in Hong Kong he announced that the Hawaii resolution on hoisting the flag at the opening ceremony of the international championships could be changed. Actually this resolution did not appear at all in the minutes of the meeting, and still less was there any mention of flag-hoisting arrangements for the Taipei championships. Porter should have resolutely banned Taipei from hoisting the "national flag," but by using the word "voluntary," he has allowed Taipei to repeatedly reiterate the right to hoist its flag according to the "Hawaii resolution." In a QINGMING article written to commemorate his father, Chiang Ching-kuo found many pretexts for stressing the flag and the anthem, in other contexts; it is evident from this that Taipei is highly likely to get up to tricks.

Porter and the Taipei authorities have still not displayed their sincerity in holding the championships according to IOC regulations. Porter's double-dealing performance has not yet ceased its political moves to dish up "two Chinas." His words have now come close to losing all credibility. Before the situation is further clarified, it is very hard for the member organizations to decide whether to take part in the championships.

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